REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,862.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied (Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL LETTERS, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. AYRES, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18 h April 1874, at 4 P.M.

April 1874.		April 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	18	Leaves Tuticorin	26
„ Rutnagherry	19	„ Colombo	27
„ Vingorla	19	„ Galle	28
„ Goa	20	„ Negapatam	May 1
„ Carwar	20	„ Pondicherry	2
„ Mangalore	21	„ Madras	4
„ Cannanore	22	„ Coconada	6
„ Tellicherry	22	„ Vizagapatam	7
„ Calicut	23	„ Bimlipatam	7
„ Beypore	23	„ Gopaulpore	8
„ Cochin	24	„ False Point	8
„ Alleppy	24	Arrives at CALCUTTA	11

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line here or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, wi.. the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. EUPHRATES, 893 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

April 1874.		May 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave BUSREH	13
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Mahoomrah	13
„ Guadur	30	„ Fao	14
„ Muscat	May 1	„ Koweit	15
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Bushire	15
„ Linga	5	„ Lingah	17
„ Bahreh	7	„ Bunder Abbas	19
„ Bushire	9	„ Muscat	21
„ Fao	9	„ Guadur	23
„ Mahomerah	10	„ Kurrachee	26
Arrive BUSREH	10	Arrive BOMBAY	29

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 893 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 25TH APRIL).

THE s.s. BELLONA, 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., W. RHODES, Commander, has superior accommodation (amidship) for First Class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.

For Passage only apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 10th April.)

THE Splendid s.s. COLOMBO, 2,696 Tons, JOSEPH BROWN, Commander, has very superior and well ventilated Cabin accommodation (amidships) for Fifty First and Twenty Second Class Passengers. Her Dining Saloon is on deck, and measures 60 by 20 feet. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has Piano on board, Ice house, and every requisite for the comfort of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :—

First Class	Rs. 506
Second Class	„ 309

Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th March 1874.

LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 1ST MAY.

THE fine new s.s. COLOMBO, 1,948 tons, (belonging to Messrs. Watts, Milburn & Co., Owners of the Hankow and Whampoa), THOMAS MCNABB, Commander, has superior accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th April 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamer CERES, 3,308 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th May next. The Steamer has very good accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

including a free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage and a liberal Table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	.....	£35 0	.....	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	.....	£23 0	.....	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	.....	£22 0	.....	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 10th April 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of *each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	.....	£15	.....	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	.....	22	.....	8	
Port Said	38	.....	24	.....	9	
Alexandria	39	.....	25	Including Wines.	9-10	
Messina	50	.....	34		14	
Naples	50	.....	34		14	
Leghorn	50	.....	34		14	
Genoa	50	.....	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	.....	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 20th April, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Massgon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY (2,723 Tons, and 450 H.P.,) Captain E. M. GILLSON, will (LAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and label d previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th April 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 21st April 1874, at 3 P.M., from Manaar.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. NIZAM, 2,725 tons and 450 H.P., Captain A. E. BARLOW, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is to be lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 18th April.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th April 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

PEKIN	3,777 TONS	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 „	600 H.P.,	27th do.
INDUS	3,473 „	500 H.P.,	11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 18TH APRIL.

THE Magnificent S. S. JOHNTENNANT, 2,265 Tons, 1,350 H.P., effective, Roland de Steiger, R.N.R., Commander, well known as of Green's line to Calcutta), built last year expressly for the Passenger Trade, is provided with every comfort and convenience for the voyage, and offers very superior accommodation for Passengers. She has a Ladies' Boudoir with Piano, Ice-house, &c., and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Each Cabin has a large port to the upper and lower berths.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
„ MALTA	„ 400
„ LIVERPOOL	„ 500

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
or
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 28th March 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. RIGA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Riga.

Bombay, 15th April 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, the following Goods, to close account :—

2 Cases Bohemian Glassware, consisting Liquor and Toilet Sets, Assorted Colour Toilet Bottles, &c., &c.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of RUPEES FORTY per Share, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, from THURSDAY, the 23rd day of April 1874, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders who have paid the Three Calls, aggregating Rs. 750 per Share.

Shareholders are requested to produce the Certificates of their Shares on applying for the above Distribution.

ફાર્બસ રતનજી,

i. e. DAYAL RUTTONSEY, Liquidator.

Bombay, 15th April 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that AMIRCHUND LALLJEE became the Purchaser at an AUCTION SALE held by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. on the 9th day of April, of all that piece of land, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Shaik Memon Street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, re istered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 349, and bounded on the east and north by the house of Jmnad-as Sewakiall, on the west by the said Shaik Memon Street, and on the south by Bahajee Shamsett Street. All persons claiming any right, title, or interest therein are thereto, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the Undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof.—Dated this 16th day of April 1874.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

FOR SALE, on or about the 1st of May—

1 Victoria Phaeton, Rs. 1,000
1 Pair Fast-trotting Horses, Rs. 600
1 Pair Tum-out for Rs. 1,400.

Apply to "J. P. W.," care of WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort.

THE UNDERSIGNED have RECEIVED, by Steamer COLOMBO, a small supply of LIGHT CHABLIS.

Quarts..... Rs.17 per Dozen.
Pints ..... „ 19 per two Dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

PLANIMETER, an instrument for computing small areas on plans, maps, &c., in leather case, by Elliott ..... Rs. 40 0
OPTICAL SQUARES, by Elliott, in Morocco leather case, 18 0
REFLECTING LEVEL, by Stanley, a SUSPENDED REFLECTOR in rocket leather case 28 8
ABNEY'S POCKET LEVEL and CLINOMETER, in morocco leather case by Elliott 35 0
BOX SEXTANT, divided on silver, with vernier, and 3 inch Telescope, in leather sling case, by Elliott ..... nett. 76 8
BOWS INSTANTANEOUS LEVEL and GRADIENT INDICATOR 7 8
UNIVERSAL SUN DIALS, by Elliott, with arc and plane and Magnetic Compass below with stop action to the needle, in neat Morocco leather cases, 2½ inch 37 8
Ditto WITH 3 ADJUSTING SCREWS AND 2 SPIRIT LEVELS TO COMPASS, with instructions for use 50 0
Ditto ditto ditto 3 inch 60 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BALDNESS.

THE many causes which in India result in this affliction may be summed up in the one great *cause et origo malis*,—neglect to use the

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

The "Douche" contains neither cantharides, acetic acid, mineral ingredients, nor any other substance repugnant to a clean, healthy skin. No other cosmetic whatever for the nurture of the hair is required during its use, as it supersedes Oils, Pomades, Washe, and Bandoline; mass aining the hair in perfect health or restoring it where it has fallen off. The "Douche" is a charming toilet extract, and renders the operation of hairdressing a pleasure unknown to those who anoint with oils and fats.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FRIEDRICHSHALL WATER.

A SUPPLY of this very valuable Mineral Water has reached us from the Springs. It is a remedy which is now freely used in medical practice, and prescribed throughout the civilized world for derangements of the Liver, Stomach, and other organs, and it is especially adapted for such complaints in this country. Its effect is gentle and gradual, and it neither requires a particular diet nor the slightest interruption to one's usual business.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" s the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent first-class Steamer HANKOW, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, 3,591 Tons Register, and 300 Horse Power nominal, commanded by Captain WILLIAM SYMINGTON, who has been long and favourably known in the East India and China Trade, will be despatched from Bombay on the 27th inst. 4. This Vessel, specially designed and built for the East India and China Trade, has unrivalled accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, he Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort. Telegraphic communication exists between each Cabin and the Steward's room, thus ensuring constant attendance without trouble. In addition to the General Saloon extending the whole breadth of the vessel there is a room specially set apart for Ladies, while for Gentlemen a smoking saloon is provided on deck, thus ensuring comfort in any weather. There is abundance of Bath accommodation. The vessel will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The HANKOW, having established her name for speed, may be expected to make the passage in 25 days.

Rate of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on Board at reasonable rates, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent first-class Steamer WHAMPOA, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, 3,835 Tons register, and 500 Horse Power nominal, commanded by Captain JOHN C. TAGUE, who has been long and favourably known in the China Trade, will be despatch from Bombay early next month. This vessel, specially designed and built for the East India and China trade, has unrivalled accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, he Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort. Telegraphic communication exists between each Cabin and the Steward's room, thus ensuring constant attendance without trouble. In addition to the General Saloon extending the whole breadth of the vessel, there is a room specially set apart for Ladies, while for Gentlemen a smoking Saloon is provided on deck, thus ensuring comfort in any weather. There is abundance of Bath accommodation. The vessel will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The WHAMPOA having established a name for speed may be expected to make the passage in 25 days.

Rate of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on board at reasonable rates, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. ORCHIS, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to PAY FREIGHT, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

Bombay, 3rd April 1874. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents for Captain Lucas, s.s. Orchis.

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering old walls; also as a protection from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY, Limited, of 28 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, on the following terms :—

Cost and Freight to Bombay 50 shillings per cwt., payment by Draft at sight on a London House, in Exchange for Bill of Lading

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.—TO LET, from 1st May, comfortable APARTMENTS. Rent Rs. 75 per mensem. Apply to M.C.L., FORBES & Co.

COMFORTABLE QUARTERS in the Fort for TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN with BOARD. For particulars, apply at No. 22, Apollo Street.

ON the 1st of May, the SUNFLOWER, edited by the TRIUMVIRATE, Madras. PRICE ONE RUPEE.

SALE of SHIP BISCUIT, at the Commissariat Store, Town Barracks, at 1 P.M. on the 23rd instant.

TERMS—CASH.

TO LET, in Meadow Street, Fort, First Floor, Furniture thereon suitable for a small Family : may be had at a valuation.—Apply to MEERJEE AHMEDBHOY.

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures and Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerous Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor so ic its sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 3d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of congested cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist.
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.

And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co.; Colton and Co.
AGENT FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Barrie and Co; De Beaux and Co.; Scott, Mascarine and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
Dr. F. Maynard, Medical Hall.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates the healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAM AND HOUSE TIMBERS	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,
THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool
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NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,
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The test of the popularity of these Performances are CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!!

FRIDAY, APRIL 17TH.

GRAND WALLAH NIGHT.

THE BOMBAY PALKEEWALLAHS.
THE SUSTIWALLAHS.
THE COMPETITIONWALLAHS.

THEATRICAL DIFFICULTIES.

NEW SONGS, NEW BALLADS, NEW CHORUSES.

A NIGHT OF GLORIOUS FUN.

BEST BILL OF THE SEASON.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	... ...	...	Rs. 4
Stalls	... ...	...	„ 3
Upper Circle	... ...	...	„ 2
Pit	... ...	...	„ 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY BRESLAUER & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Trouble begins at 8-45.

FRENCH AND GERMAN CORRESPONDENT.—A Mercantile Firm in Bombay desires to ENGAGE the SERVICES of a GENTLEMAN who can correspond in French and German. He must have a knowledge of business and be prepared to make himself generally useful. Address, stating salary expected, "X. Z.," Office of this Paper.

15th April 1874.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 9th to 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 6th April 1874.

THE FRAMJEE CAWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rs. (200) Two Hundred per SHARE has been made by the Directors of the above Company, payable at its Registered Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or before FRIDAY, the 1st day of May 1874, after which date Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

By Order of the Board,
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th March 1874.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of Clause XXVIII. of the Articles of Association, the FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office on SATURDAY, the 18th April at 2 P.M., to transact the following business :—

To hear a Statement from the Chairman of the Board of the progress made since the Registration of the Company.

To appoint Directors in the room of the present Directors, who all retire in terms of Clause 61 of the Articles of Association, but who are eligible for re-election.

By Order of the Board,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th April 1874.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE OF CALL.—In pursuance of Article 44 of the Company's Deed of Co-partnership, Notice is hereby given, that all the Contributories of the above-named Company are hereby required to pay to the Company at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on or before MONDAY, the Fourth day of May 1874, the balance of Rs. 125, which shall then remain due from them respectively in respect of the New Quarter Shares held by them respectively in the Company and issued in pursuance of the Resolution No. 1 of the Shareholders of the Company, dated the 11th October 1873; and Notice is hereby also given, that in the event of any Shareholder omitting to pay the balance then due by him as aforesaid on or before the said Fourth day of May 1874, he will be required to pay interest on such balance at 9 per cent. per annum from the said Fourth day of May 1874 till paym nt.—Dated this second day of April 1874.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JEELA, Secretary.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—MR. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use.

E. MANECKJEE,
Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station,
or Crawford Markets.

SALE OF WRECK.—The WRECK of the BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamer CHALDEA, as she now lies near the mouth of the Kochra Creek, about seven miles north of Vingorla, with such STORES and CARGO as have not been recovered will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on behalf of the concerned, on TUESDAY, the Twenty-first day of April, current.

The Sale will take place at Kochra Creek where the vessel lies.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, British India Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that GHATEE ETHOBA BHAU BHOPPAY, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted and agreed to sell unto NANSEE BHOY GANGJEE and ALLABARAYA SAJAN, also of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate on the west side of the Clinch Bunder Second Row, in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bomb y, which said piece of land contains by admeasurement one hundred and twelve square yards and two-thirds of a square yard or thereabouts, and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3, and are bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the compound wall of the property of Shariff Salaymahomed, on or towards the west partly by the property of said Shariff Salaymahomed and partly by the vacant land of Juggonnath Fukoorjee, on or towards the south by the vacant land of the said Juggonnath Fukoorjee, and on or towards the east by the said Clinch Bunder Second Row. All persons having claim upon the above mentioned premises, by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned, as Solicitor to the purchasers, at his Office, No. 2, Meadow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 8th day of April 1874.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

JUST RECEIVED,

HINDOO PENS! HINDOO PENS!

Price per Box—medium or broad—12 annas.

"AUDASCRIPT" PARCEL PENS, adapted for rough work, such as ticket writing, addressing parcels, &c. With this pen a completely shaped letter may be formed by a single stroke.

In 3 sizes, viz. :—

No. 375, ¾ inch; No. 250, ½ inch; No. 125, ¼ inch.

Price of each pen with holder, either size, 6 annas.

PICKWICK PENS. WAVERLY PENS.

PERRY'S PATENT INK-EXTRACTOR, for removing stains of Ink from the fingers, also from paper, linen, parchment, &c., each to anna s.

"GRAPHINE," Violet Paper Ink, per packet, 8 annas.

"MAGIC INKSTANDS," BLACK, VIOLET, or PANSY. Price each, Rs. 3.

GLASS PAPER WEIGHTS, for Cartes de Visite, Rs. 1-8.

GLASS PAPER WEIGHTS, Cabinet Portraits, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 4-4.

GLASS CUBE PAPER WEIGHTS, various shapes, Rs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 16th April 1874.

TELEGRAMS of to-day's date received after business hours report the Liverpool Cotton Market as opening with a quieter feeling, probable sales 12,000 bales. The reaction from the activity of the past few days is accounted for by the increased receipts at the American ports—10,000 bales, against 6,000 on the previous day and 9,000 on the same date last year—but the total for the five days is only 30,000 against 34,000 for the same period last year, and unless a further increase is reported the recent improvement will probably be maintained, as, judging from the tenor of private advices latterly, there seems to be a very general feeling that present prices are reasonably safe, and notwithstanding the heavy stocks in Liverpool holders are not pressing sales so vigorously as when crop estimates over 4½ millions were in favour. We are now however commencing a season when frequent fluctuations must be expected, as the market will not only be affected by the daily receipts at the ports, but reports as to the planting of the new crop will assume special importance, opinions on this subject being greatly at variance.

The home money market shows symptoms of increasing ease, Consols having advanced to 92¾, while Bar Silver has declined 1-16, being now quoted at 58 1-16d. per ounce.

MONEY EXCHANGE.—The average rate of the fortnightly allotments of Council drafts in London yesterday induced a very firm feeling in Sterling Exchange when business opened, but in the course of the afternoon an easier tendency became apparent consequent on the receipt of telegrams from Calcutta reporting a reduction of 1 per cent. in the Bank of Bengal's rates of discount and interest, and closing rates for bills on London may be given as follows:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 10¾d., six months' sight 1s. 11⅛d.; Credits, six months' sight, 1s. 11. 9/16d. The action of the Bank of Bengal is very generally regarded as the first movement towards an easier state of things both here and in Calcutta, and the directors of the Bank of Bombay are it is expected to follow suit at their next board meeting if not earlier. The effect of such a reduction here would undoubtedly be very marked, as the pressure of the past few months has been more fictitious than real, and a backward movement once initiated may lead to a rapid reaction. Actual trade requirements at the moment are certainly large, as we are now at the busiest part of our export season, but it may be accepted that the requirements of Government on famine account are either provided for, or anticipated, and what has already been withdrawn for this purpose will be fully recouped shortly by the reduction in the home drawings and the large imports of specie, so that during the monsoon there is every probability of excessively cheap money.

An enquiry for GOVERNMENT PAPER has set in consequent on the better appearance of the money market and a fair business has been done at quoted values, say:—Fours Rs. 102½: Fours-and-a-half Rs. 103⅜; Five-and-a-half Rs. 107½.

The SHARE MARKET has assumed a decidedly firmer appearance to-day, and most of the leading securities have advanced in value Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. The demand has run chiefly on Bank of Bombay, Colaba Land and Spinning and Weaving shares. The following are closing quotations:—

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay New	760
Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	430
National Bank of India	125
Colaba Land Company	1,375
Mazagon Land	900
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	370
Alliance Spinning	2,820
Manockjee Petit's	1,330
Oriental	3,800

In Cotton there has been a large business done at an advance of Rs. 1 to 2 per candy, at which the market closes very strong. The demand at the moment runs chiefly on Dholleras descriptions, of which supplies for the past week have been very liberal, while the quality as a rule is very satisfactory, Mawa especially—for which Rs. 180 per candy has been paid, offering a very good selection. A small lot of new Sawginned Dharwar has arrived and been bought up at Rs. 189½ per candy, but the quality is only moderate.

FREIGHTS for steamer have been a shade quieter to-day, and £2-13-9 has we hear been done for ready cotton. Sailing ships continue in strong request, and first class vessels command £3-8 9 to £3-10 per ton. To arrive before 20th May an iron ship has been fixed at £3-2-6 per ton.

PIECE Goods have shown rather more steadiness yesterday and to-day, and in some instances slightly enhanced rates have been obtained, but notwithstanding the very moderate stocks here a permanent improvement can scarcely be expected until we have easier money and a better state of affairs up-country.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Riga (s	Clarke	Liverpool, March 7.
16	Orchis (s)	Lucas	London, March 9.
	Nizam (s)	Barlow	Southampton, Mar. 12.
	Nagotna (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, April 14.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Border Chieften (s).	Bailey	London.
	Renown (s)	Smith	Havre.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Nizam, to China &c.

Steamer Nagotna, to Coast and Cutch.

MADRAS.

April. ARRIVAL.

14 Kingdom of Saxony ... London.

April. DEPARTURE.

13 Khedive ... Galle, Aden and Suez.

ADEN.

April. ARRIVALS.

2 Hydaspes, ss, Reynoldson, from Southampton.
3 Gobern Horne, ss, Murell, from Kurrachee.
3 Pes-Ho ss, Masterson, from Shanghai.
3 Lombardy, ss, Gilson, from Suez.
3 Lebanon, ship, Shields, from Newcastle.
4 Quarta, ss, Baye, from Rangoon.
5 European, ss, Steel, from Bombay.
5 Aveyron, Fch, T S S, Collssures, from Toulon.
5 Montgomeryshire, ss, Reynolds, from London, pd to Singapore.
6 Hindostan, ss, Rook ll, from Bombay.
6 Salica, ss, Minne, fr m Rangoon.
6 Renaico, H M's S Fr. Pareo s, from Hongkong.
7 Horse Guards, ss, Hill, from Newcastle.
7 P Hwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
7 Persia, ss, Murelio, from Bombay.
9 Commissariat, ss, Hutton, Newcastle.

April. DEPARTURES.

3 Hydaspes, ss, Reynoldson, to Calcutta.
3 Golden Horne, ss, Murell, to Marseilles.
3 Lombardy, ss, Gilson, to Bombay.
4 Pes-Ho, ss, Melezon, to Marseilles.
4 Hamadee, ship, Nacoda, to Jedda.
4 Peter Jebsen, ss, Wulf, to Bombay.
4 Quarta, ss, Baye, to Port Said.
5 European, ss, Steel, to Liverpool.
5 Chalydra, ss, Gould, to Beypore.
5 Colombo, ss, McNabb, to Suez.
6 Hindostan, ss, Rookell, to Suez.
6 Aveyron, Fch, T S S, Collssures, to Saigon.
8 Salica, ss, Minne, to Faimouth.
9 Renaico, H M's S Fr, Pareo s, to Portsmouth.
9 Persia, ss, Murello, to Genova.

March. VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

8 Parsee, ss, Harrison, from Newcastle.
30 Head Quarters, ss, Irvine, from Newcastle.
Apr. 3 Lebanon, ship, Shields, from Newcastle.
7 Horse Guards, ss, Hill, from Newcastle.
7 Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
9 Commissariat, ss, Hutton, from Newc stle.

SUEZ CANAL SHIPPING LIST.

Week ending 29th Mar. 1874.

March. HOMEWARD.

23 Crocodile, (Transport), Portsmouth.
24 Royal Standard, Trieste.
24 Tertia, Flensburg.
24 Livon, Genoa.
24 Borneo, Marseilles.
25 Borrowdale, Marseilles.
26 Irrawaddy, Marseilles.
26 Kilton Castle, London.
26 Quinta, Gibraltar.
27 Maddaloni, Amsterdam.
27 Trent, Liverpool.
28 Glengyle, Liverpool.

March. OUTWARD.

25 Apis, Jedda.
25 Aurora, Manilla.
29 Achilles, China.
29 Tagus, Bombay.

March. IN CANAL.

30 Nizam, Bombay.
30 Montgomeryshire.
30 Horse Guards, Aden.
30 Aveyron, Saigon.

Arrived at Port Said bound outward. S. S. Orchis British.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—APRIL 15.

Pallock, Captain, Madras Royal Artillery, on leave, from Balaram.
Day, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, on leave, from Calcutta.

APRIL 16.

Thompson, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Simla.
Welch, Lieutenant, Bengal 2/25th Foot, to appear before a Medical Board, from Jubbulpore.
Miller, Captain, Bengal 70th Regiment, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 16.

Francis, Colonel, 26th Regiment N. I, on duty, to Surat.
Warry, C p tain, Roya Artillery, to join, to Ahmedabad.
Davidson, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Mahableshwar.
Rundall, Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, to join, to Indore.
Match, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 15.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj W H Kirton, Bengal Medical Service, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in an icipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Capt R C Kemble, Second Bengal Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Capt R Stedman, B I S C is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Capt H A Fletcher, Adjt, 6th Bengal Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Medical officer, Surgn-Maj J Davies, Bombay Medical Establishment, Civil Surgeon, Canara, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

The following appointment is made on the Personal Staff of H E the Governor:—

Captain J Boulderson of H M's 68th Regt of Foot, to be extra A de C.

Staff Vety Surgn F F Collins is appointed to officiate as Inspg Vety Surgn during the absence on furlough of Mr. Lamb.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—

Col J Thacker, Maj D B Young, and Capt S Carter.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave, on medical certificate, for the periods specified:—

Capt J H Lloyd, 6 months, Capt H T Bulkley, 6 months, and Surgn A R Cowell, 6 months.

The undermentioned officers have been allowed to retire from the Service from the dates specified:—

Surgn-Maj J Gilbert, 22nd April 1874.

Lieut-Col J E Westropp, 11th Feby, 1874 (and not 25th Jan as published in G G O No 102 I, 11th March.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on private affairs, from date of departure about the 25th May next:

Lieut-Col W T Bowen, S C, 2nd in Command 3rd Regiment N L I.

The undermentioned Officer admitted to the By S C, with is effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the at from the secy of S ate for India:—

Lieut Henry Robert Dacres Thomas, of the 76th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 27th N L I, 3rd Assa ch 1873.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Staff Corps—Capt John Hayes Lloyd, and Capt Henry William Harris, 4th April 1874.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut-Coll by Brevt, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Capt and Brevt Maj Henry Peter Sykes, Cadre 2nd Cavalry, 3rd April 1874.

Col W Gray, Examiner of Comsl Accounts, is allowed leave from the 1st to the 4th proximo, preparatory to proceeding furlough to Europe.

The services of Lieut R A Montgomery, R A, are placed at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The leave to Europe granted to Comdr G T Robinson, Supt of Marine and Resdt Transport Officer, has been extended by the Secy of State for India by six months on medical certificate.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col J F Lester, S C, is appointed to act as Political Superintendent at Sawant Waree during Col Schneider's absence or until further order.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble James Gibbs having tendered his resignation of his appointment of Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay from the 7th April 1874, H E the Governor in Council has accepted the same on behalf of Her Majesty.

Baron A De H Larpent, appointed to act as a Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made the usual declaration of office on the 13th April 1874.

Capt T Trueman to act as Cantonment Magistrate Kurrachee during the absence of Maj Thoyts on furlough, or until further orders.

Capt Trueman is appointed to be a Mag of the first class, within the limits of the Kurrachee Cantonment.

Mr W H Horsley, Supry Asst Collr in the District of Khandesh, is appointed to a Mag of the First Class, with effect from 3rd Nov 1873.

The Hon'ble the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut Charles Will am Henry Scaly to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Maj N B Thoyts, Cantonment Mag of Kurrachee, having been allowed two years' furlough from the Military Department, is allowed preparatory leave for thirty days from the Civil Department.

Mr N M Dandekar to act as Judge and Session Judge at Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan during the absence of Baron L rpent, or until further orders.

Mr W Wedderburn to act, on the return to duty of Mr Goonewardena as Judicial Comr in Sind and Judge of the Sudder Court in that Province during the absence of Mr F D Melvil, or until further orders.

Lieut Col W Widdicombe to act as Judical Com in Sind and Judge of the Sudder Court in the Province until Mr Wedderburn joins the appointment, or until further orders.

Mr G Ayerst to act temporarily as Judge Sessions Judge at Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan until relieved by Mr Nugent Daniell, and then to act as Senior Asst Judge and Session Judge of Poona for the detached Station Shoisapur during the employment of Mr Naylor on special duty, or until further orders.

On the return of Mr Jardine from leave, Mr E Cordeaux to join his substantive appointment of Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Asst Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

Mr W Sandwith, Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, having returned to the Presidency on the 3rd April 1874, the unexpired portion of the one year's leave granted to him is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W A East, Actg First Asst Colr of Surat, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for fifty-nine days from the 8th instant.

Mr G H D Wilson to act as First Asst Collr of Kaira during the absence of Mr King, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble H P St G Tucker, C S, is allowed leave of absence to Europe for two years, from the 13th instant.

Mr W Wedderburn, C S, was allowed subsidiary leave for three days, viz, from 7th to 9th ultimo.

Surgn-Maj P S Turnbull has passed an examination in Marathi according to the test laid down in Government Notification dated 10th Jany 1870.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J B Richey, C S, has been permitted by H M's Principal Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col G J Melliss is appointed to act as Ex Engr Ahmedabad.

Lieut-Col Melliss is also appointed to act as Supg Engr, Northern Division, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Col Jenkin Jones, R E, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H Ey the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. James Gibbs to be Vice Chancellor of the University of Bombay, with effect from 23rd March last.

Surgs-Maj H Cook and W G Hunter respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Principal and Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, on the morning of the 1st instant.

Surgns-Maj A N Hojel and H Cook respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Professor of Physiology, Grant Medical College, on the 1st instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd A G Cane, M A, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 2nd May, 1874.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt R A Sefgeaunt, R E and Lieutenant J S Biscoe, B S C, delivered over and received charge, respectively, of the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, on the 13 h April 1874, in the forenoon.

Surg Maj J Davis, Civil Surgeon, Karwar, is allowed to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, with leave of absence from 11th March 1874 up to the date of his departure on sick furlough to Europe.

Surg G Bainbridge, Civil Surgeon, Dhulia, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks, from date of departure, his duties during his absence being performed by Apothecary G Rozario.

Surg-Majors E R Butler and A M Blomfield respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Supt of Vaccination, Western Gujerat Circle, on the 29th March 1874, after office hours.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 15th April, 1874.

THE following general order by His Excellency the C-in-C in India, is published for information and guidance:—

Adjt Genl's office, Simla, 23rd March 1874.

Attention is directed to the undermentioned Home orders, dated the 1st February 1874.

WAR OFFICE CIRCULARS.

Clause 10—Royal Warrant providing for the promotion to Lieut of Riding Master.

Clause 16—Issuing a revised schedule of Military maps and books published by authority.

HORSE GUARDS, GENERAL ORDERS.

G O 12—Regulations for the examination of candidates for admission to the Staff College in February 1875.

G O 14—From for 'Company's sick report of Soldiers.'

G O 15—Employment of Sergeant Instructor of Musketry.

The C-in-C desires to remind Command ing Officers of British Corps that the application of the scales in the Royal warrant of 9th May 1873 to soldiers desirous of obtaining their discharge is clearly laid down by arts 19, 20 and 21, it being borne in mind that their contract of re-engagement cancels that of prior enlistment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Bengal Cavalry—Lieut T H M Kelly, from 11th April to 10th Oct ber 1874, to Cashmere, on private affairs.

R H A—Lieut and Capt St Pipon (D Baty C Bgde) to Poorandhur for thirty days, from date of departure on medical certificate.

R A—Lieut E B Coke, (A Baty 18th Bgde) to England from date of embarkation, per Troopship, to appear before a Medical Board.

List of packages landed from H M S Troopships now being at Bombay, which if not claimed in three months from this date, will be sold by public auction.

1 Portmanteau, hand.
1 Cask Crockery.
1 Bundle rolled in Carpet (soldier's' kit).
1 Pare l bits of iron bedstead.
1 Black Box female wearing apparel.
1 Chair Croquet Wallet attached.
1 Bundle Bedding.
3 Water proof black bags containing Sundries.

Enquiries regarding the above to be made of the Assistant Quarter Master General, Bombay district, Bombay.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,

Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 14th April, 1874.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained privilege leave:—

98th Foot—Capt Crawford. For 30 days from date of departure.

1st Grenadier Regt N I—Lieut Col Walker. For 30 days from date of departure.

1st Grenadiers Regt N I—Capt Sartorious, for 60 days from date of departure.

8th Regt N I—Lieut Macpherson, for 60 days from date of departure.

4th Regt N I—Col Wood, for 60 days from date of departure.

13th Regt N I—Surgn Maj Ticchurst, for 60 days from date of departure.

Poona Horse:—Maj LaTouche, for 60 days from date of departure.

Staff-Surgn Maj O'Kearney, Garrison Surgn, for 60 days from date of departure.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters 120 men, i.e. 51 of the 25 of the 2-7th Fusiliers; 2-68th Light Infantry and 38 of the Royal Artillery—from British Troops at Poona and Kirkee to be selected by the Principal Medical Officer British Forces will be moved to Khandalla and occupy the Barracks there at the earliest date practicable under detailed arrangements which will be communicated to corps and departments by the Asst Qrter M General P D A.

An experienced Captain to be detailed from the 2-7th Fusiliers and a Subaltern from the 68th L I.

The Principal Medical Officer B T will be pleased to nominate a Medical Officer and cause all the necessary medical arrangements to be made.

The Officer Comdg at Kirkee will be pleased to order the usual salute to be fired this day at 4·50 P M on the arrival of H E the Hon'ble the Govr at Poona.

The undermentioned Medical Officer has obtained leave:—

2-7th Fusiliers—Surgn D Macfie M D, for 30 days from date of departure, privilege leave.

With reference to Division Order No 162 of the 14th instant and on the recommendation of the Deputy Surgn Genl B M S the following Medical arrangements are ordered in connection with Khandalla.

Surgn Maj Hayden, R A Kirkee to the medical charge.

Apothecary Greengrass, General Duty, Medical Subordinate.

HOSPITAL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Assistant Cook, 1 Bhestie, 1 Ward Cooly, 1 Sweeper and 1 Dhobee from the 68th Hospital Establishment with Medical Stores &c.

Apothecary Greengrass will proceed to Khundalla with the party of the 2-7th Foot leaving Poona on the 20th instant, the Hospital Establishment and Medical Stores &c. will accompany this party.

Surgn Maj Hayden will proceed with the second party 68th L I and R A on the 21st instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.		After packet
United Kingdom	Apr. 20	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 17	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 24	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australia	May. 2	4-30 P.M.	...	No packet after
China	Apr. 21	4-30 P.M.	...	No packet after
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 20	5-30 P.M.	...	6 30 P.M.
Zanzibar	May 11	5-30, P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be used.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pice.	Revised Rate- per ½ oz. Annas	Pice.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

7 P.M. 5½ P.M.

Monday	April 20	Friday	May 29
,,	,, 27	,,	June 5
,,	May 4	,,	,, 12
,,	,, 11	,,	,, 19
,,	,, 18	,,	,, 26
,,	,, 25	,,	July 3
		,,	,, 10

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforminations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow:—

4 P.M. 4 P.M.

Tuesday	April 21	Monday	June 1
Monday	May 4	,,	,, 29
,,	,, 18	,,	July 13
,,	June 1	,,	,, 20
,,	,, 15		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday	May 2	Saturday	June 27
,,	,, 30	,,	July 25

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails via Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates:—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Monday	April 23	Monday	April 20
,,	May 11	,,	May 18
Friday	June 3	,,	June 12
,,	July 3	Friday	July 10

It is not certain that, the Supplemental Mails will catch the Steamer to Mauritius and Reunion, but they may.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

7 P.M. 5 P.M.

Monday	May 11	Friday	June 5
,,		,,	July 3

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TO THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	4

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India,* Rs. 12

Postage to England, Rs. 6·8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over and Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at MESSRS. TREACHER & CO.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & CO.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS

IN THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... Re. 1

Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

NOW READY.

"THE BOMBAY RIOTS OF 1874,"

PRICE ONE RUPEE EIGHT ANNAS,

Being a simple but full Narrative of the Riots, with the Opinions of the Indian Press thereon, and all the Evidence given at the Examinations of the Rioters in the Police Courts.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM

HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are Messrs. P. ORR and SONS.....Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co. .....Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. .....Deccan Hall, Secunderabad, Deccan,

To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LUCKHARDT—April 3rd, at Aden, the wife of Captain W. Luckhardt, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATH.

STACE—April 5th, at Aden, on Easter Sunday, Lilian Alice daughter of Capt. E. V. Stace, aged 4 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARK—April 9th, at Allygurh, the wife of J. Clark, of a son.
TURNER—April 4th, at Peshawur, the wife of Captain G. H. Turner, 17th Regiment, of a son.

DEATH.

HEYMAN—April 10th, at Dacca, Eliza Ann, relict of the late Henry Heyman, Esq., Captain, HM's 18th Light Dragoons.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1874.

The trades union has of late become a great political power in the land at home. So far as the general public are concerned, the power has been an evil one, for prices of articles have been forced up to a height which has told severely upon the means of the poorer and middle classes. Much as trades-unionism may be deplored, however, it cannot be justly condemned, because it is the only way by which workers can save themselves from being oppressed or unfairly dealt with by employers. Money is power—this the master possesses; labour is the only power which the labourer has to compete with money, and labourers have seen that the only way in which the competition can be made a fair one is for them to unite in the bonds of trades unions. The evil caused by trades unions has been owing not to the system but to the ambition and wrongheadedness of the men who work them. The recent strikes in England have taught masters and men some pretty severe lessons, and in future we shall probably have trades unions conducted more reasonably than they have too often been. The workingman member of Parliament will breathe a more liberal air in Westminster than in the coal fields, and will surely learn some philosophy to tell his constituents whereby they may learn that strikes must be conducted on some definite principle, if they are to be conducted at all. There are circumstances of trade which make it imperative for a master to reduce wages or to refuse an increase of them, and it must become the duty of intelligent men to see that an amalgamation of labour is not employed to overcome capital through motives of mere blind unthinking selfishness.

Trades unions hitherto have not been heard much of in India, though nevertheless they have existed, and done their work not less quietly than effectively. Dustoorie embraces within its comprehensive title many a trades union. The dustoorie of servants, for instance, means often a silent steady working combination against which masters must yield—there is no help for it. Trades-unionism at home is accompanied by much frothiness and vapouring, but in India the dustoorie rolls on from year to year in its inexorable silent course, and gains all it wants without exasperating those against whom it is directed by a noisy opposition which only stirs up active opposition in return. Trades-unions, on a greater or less scale, exist nearly everywhere, for the labourer will ever resort to the means which will benefit him most, and the strength which is got of union is too obvious a means to be neglected. Though, as we have remarked, trades unions exist in India in one shape or another, we have been alluding to native India, for European labour has been so scattered, and the labourers so few comparatively, that the idea of an organisation among European labourers in this country does not readily suggest itself. However, within the last few weeks an Association has started into existence which is obviously meant to be a trades union. When the Board of Directors of the East India Railway contemplated reductions on the wages and number of their staff, the *employés* met and formed an association, with the object, among other things, of protesting against the contemplated changes, which, by the way, the directors subsequently did not see advisable to carry out. The head-quarters of the association were stationed at Allahabad, and the other day it numbered 400 members. It appears, however, that circumstances suggested the formation of a union on a more extended scale than simply among the E. I. R. Co.'s servants. The news got abroad a short time ago that the G. I. P. Railway Company directors were desirous of starting a system upon their lines which would increase the work of the men without doing the same for the pay, and the idea was seized of banding together the G. I. P. Railway servants and those of the E. I. Railway. For this purpose a meeting was held in Bombay last Sunday—the better day the better deed, we suppose—and a resolution passed that there should be an Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India. We suppose the Society will go on increasing, as members have given in their adherence to it from the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, and the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway. Each member has of course to subscribe to the general objects of the Society. The men belonging to the E. I. Railway had collected Rs. 10,000 before the recent amalgamation with the G. I. P. Railway servants was carried, so that in a short time a large sum may be at the disposal of the Amalgamated Society.

This Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants is remarkable for the reason that it is the first extensive trades-union which has been started among Europeans in India. It may be disputed that it is not a trades union—that its objects are simply, as the "general rules" lay down, to improve the condition of railway servants in India, to give "temporary assistance to its members when thrown out of employment through causes over which they have no control, to "promote a good understanding between employer and employed;" "to provide for the legal defence of its members;" to arbitrate for the settlement of disputes; to prevent strikes, assist members, afford benefits to its members in cases of accident or death; establish a pension fund and a fund for the support of the widows and orphans of its members. But obviously some of these matters contemplate the possibility of strikes, and the support of men who are out on strike. It will be rather a novel sensation if we awake some day to find all the railway servants on strike! Until this Society started, nobody could have thought of such a calamity, but now such an event may be on the cards as soon as either the Railway Directors or the employés lose their heads and find their tempers and fall out. We confess we are rather afraid that this new Society, unless skilfully managed, will lead to results very much to be regretted and deplorable to the members. There are some excellent subjects which the Society might advantageously open for discussion. The Secretary of the Society has told us that some of the men mined, instead to diminish the Government on the G. I. P. Railway are compelled to work *one hundred and sixty* hours in succession. This, we would think, is a physical impossibility, but if the statement be true literally, or even approximately, then a stop ought to be put at once to such monstrous cruelty. How can the public deem themselves safe if they become aware that their lives are partially entrusted to men who have been overworked to such an extent? Any man who has wrought seven days right off is unfit for duty of any kind

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AGRICULTURAL LOCK-OUT.

LONDON, 15TH APRIL.

The Agricultural Lock-out is the engrossing topic of the day. The farmers have refused to refer the matter to arbitration, and large numbers of labourers are emigrating from Somersetshire. The disputes in the north of England have been compromised; those in South Staffordshire are still unsettled.

THE SUEZ CANAL DISPUTE.

Baron de Lesseps, alleging his inability to work under the conditions of the International Commission, has threatened to dismiss all the pilots and extinguish the lighthouses on the Suez Canal. The Khedive deprecates this step, and states that if the Baron carries his threat into execution he himself will be obliged to work the Canal.

Advices from Berlin state that Archbishop Ledochowski has been deprived of his office.

OBITUARY—Captain Dynon.

LONDON, 15TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 5¼d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account ..... 92¾.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 95½.

Bar Silver ..... 58½.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 16th ultimo via Southampton were delivered in London on the 14th instant.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—European, Yeddo, and Dido.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 27TH MARCH.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Nizam arrived in harbour at 1 o'clock Yesterday afternoon with the English mails of the 27th ult. on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Miss Latchford	Mr. Colquhoun
Mr Smith	Mr Wilds
Mr Counsell	Mr A Carr
Mr Wadham	Mrs Pogson
Mr Robson	Mr Jameson
Mrs and Miss Bayliss	Mr and Mrs Woodcock
Miss Hayes	Mr and Mrs. Britten and infant
Mrs Dayrell.	Mr Thacker

FROM MALTA—Mr Brandt.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs McIntosh	Mr Irvine
Captain and Mrs Burton	Mr Maude
Miss Fraser	Mr Jardine.
Mr Lawrence	

FROM SUEZ—38 natives.

FROM ADEN.

Gunner Sharman and 13 natives.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, March 27.)

IN the House of Lords the Marquis of Salisbury laid the papers respecting the Bengal famine before their lordships, and in so doing explained the policy of the Indian Government with respect to the calamity. In the House of Commons a motion by Lord George Hamilton for leave to bring in a bill to transfer the assets of the Bengal and Madras Civil Service Annuity Funds and the annuity branch of the Bombay Civil Fund to the Secretary of State for India in Council, has been agreed to, and the bill has since been read a second time, and passed through committee. Mr. Disraeli, while admitting the expediency of the Indian financial statement being made at an early period of the session, could not enter into any definite engagement to that effect at present. In reply to a question by Mr. E. Smith respecting the appointment of a committee on Indian finance this session, Lord G. Hamilton stated that as so many members of the former committee were not now in the House, he considered it advisable to appoint, not a similar committee, but a smaller one. In reply to a question from Mr. M. Torrens, as to whether the Government would appoint a royal commission to take native evidence in India upon the subject of landholding and taxation, Lord G. Hamilton stated that the Government did not consider such a commission would be advisable.

The health of Prince Bismarck still continues far from satisfactory, and he remains in a very weak condition. The Emperor of Germany completed his seventy-seventh year on March 22, when he was able to attend Divine service. Thirty-seven priests have been tried at Metz for reading from their pulpits the pastoral of the Bishop of Nancy, which appeals to the Virgin for the restoration of the annexed provinces to France. Fourteen of them were sentenced to short periods of imprisonment, and the remainder were acquitted.

Severe fighting is taking place at Bilbao, where Marshal Serrano has attacked the Carlist forces with a large number of troops, and has driven them from their position with considerable loss. Bilbao is said to be suffering severely from the effects of the recent bombardment. A great battle between the Carlists and Republicans was fought on the 25th, the victory being claimed by Marshal Serrano.

On March 25 Her Majesty held a Drawing-room at Buckingham Palace, at which about two hundred presentations took place. The next day the Queen went to Windsor, where Her Majesty will remain for a few days, and then return to Osborne.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales held a *levée* at St. James's Palace, on the 26th, on behalf of the Queen. During the past week exchange visits have been made between the Prince and Princess of Wales and the ex-Empress of the French.

The whole of the troops engaged in the Ashantee war have now returned to England. Sir Garnet Wolseley has visited the Queen at Windsor Castle, and it is reported that he will be appointed to the Inspector-Generalship of the Reserve Forces, and will be further honoured with the title of baronet, and receive an annuity of £1,000 a-year; or possibly the amount will be £1,500, and to continue for two lives.

There is to be a grand review of all the troops engaged in the Ashantee war, in Windsor Park, on March 30, at which Her Majesty will be present.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the appeal of Nilcomal Laboree *v.* Bhoobunnessenee Debbya have upheld the judgment of the Principal Sudder Ameen, and have reversed the decision of the High Court of Bengal with costs. The appeal of Goula Kooer *v.* Kooer Singh, has been dismissed.

The Vice-Chancellor has decided against the appeal of Dr. Hayman, and has confirmed the act of the governing body of Rugby School in dismissing him from his position as head-master.

Lord Rosmore, of the 1st Life Guards, has met with severe injuries from a fall with his horse at a steeplechase, but some hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The sum subscribed towards the Bengal Famine Fund now amounts to nearly £65,000.

The Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase has been won by Captain Machell's Reugny, the favourite Chimney Sweep, second, and Merlin third.

The University Boat Race will be contested to-morrow. Both crews are said to be in excellent condition, and have been taking daily practice on the Thames. The betting is reported in favour of Oxford.

An extraordinary high tide has submerged all the low-lying districts on the banks of the Thames near London. Lambeth, Woolwich, and Gravesend have all suffered severely from the flood, which has caused great damage to the poor.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Sir W. Keith Ball; Sir E. H. Page-Turner; General G. T. Colomb; Albert Way, Esq., F.S.A.; M. de Krause, of the German Embassy; Sur. T. Inglis, Ben. Ret.; Capt. T. T. Barclay Roy. Mad. Fus.; W. H. T. Hawley, Esq., J.P. ...d D. L. for Hants; J. B. S. Phillips, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for Essex; Lady Sophia Phipps; Maj.-Gen A. C. Spottiswoode, Ben. Ret.

SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD ON THE BENGAL FAMINE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

House of Commons, Friday, Mar. 27.

On the third reading of the Indian Loan Bill, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald condemned the particular method of buying rice in Burmah adopted by the Viceroy, asserting that the course taken by the Government of India in ... deterred ... of private trade produced an export from the distressed districts, and prevented importation into the ports of Bengal. If they let the bill pass without debate, it must not be supposed that they approved of this exceptional policy, or did not wish to discuss the whole policy of the Government of India in reference to the famine. Sir Seymour gave Lord Northbrook credit for energy, zeal, and devotion, since he realised the magnitude of the danger, but the policy first adopted by him had contributed in no slight degree to aggravate the difficulties of the situation. He (Sir Seymour) should have been glad if Government could have extended their assistance to the Indian Treasury and shown practical sympathy by some official act.

Mr. Grant Duff believed that, when the proper time came, it could be shown that Lord Northbrook had fully perceived from the first the dimensions the famine was likely to grow to.

Mr. Whitbread protested against these accusations against the Viceroy, when they had not proper information before them to judge.

Sir G. Balfour said this discussion would be a great disadvantage to the Viceroy when telegraphed, and he appealed to the Government to stop the debate.

Mr. Laing deprecated premature discussion.

Lord George Hamilton made a short official speech and agreed that the time for discussion had not come.

Mr. Torrens and Mr. Denison also spoke.

The Opposition and some old Indians on the Liberal side were very indignant at the charges made against the Viceroy by the ex-Governor of Bombay.

IT is stated that the Prince Imperial, having distanced all his competitors at the Woolwich Academy examinations, for which he has been studying for some time past, has been awarded the first place on the list.

THE *Poona Observer* has heard that Mr. Pedder, who lately left for Europe, has been entrusted by some of the Bombay authorities with the work of refuting Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee's evidence given before the Finance Committee.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Perseveranza* reports a conversation which he has had with M. Ollivier, in the course of which M. Ollivier said that the restoration of the Napoleonic dynasty is beyond doubt, and only a question of time.

THE exports of rice from Akyab to Calcutta from 1st January to date amount to 24,091 tons, the shipments by Messrs. Bullock Brothers amounting to 16,121 tons, by Messrs. Mohr Brothers to 7,060, and by Messrs. Paul Anschitzky to 910 tons.

A CONESPENDENT writes to the Simla paper that eleven hundred of the Murrees under a mukuddum (inferior chief) Kurum Khan by name, went out against the Dhoomkee Beloochees some twenty days ago, killing 51 of them, looting 600 goats, 500 cows, and 50 young camels, returning again to Kahun, the chief town of the Murrees.

TWENTY-FIVE houses engaged for the current season by Government clerks for their habitations and department offices, and aggregating a rental of nearly thirty thousand rupees, are available in the Simla market at reduced rents on behalf of the Government exchequer. This should be good news for some people.

WE are told that at the instance of the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, the Government of India have decided that arrangements should be made for the Persian Gulf mail steamers calling at Jashk and Gwadur alternately, instead of, as at present, at the latter station only, when the new contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company comes into force, on or before the 1st November next.

THE Government of India have approved of the method proposed by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, for compensating the dispossessed grantees of the Deotaha Estate for the loss of profits during the interval that has elapsed between their dispossession and the provision for them of fresh estates, but have directed at the same time the deduction of the cost of collecting the rents at 10 per cent. from the gross profits, in calculating the compensation.

DURING the week from the 15th to the 21st. March the official return shows that 270,349 persons, or a daily average of 39,077, were employed on relief-works in the Bustee, Goruckpoor, Banda, Ghazeepoor, Hameerpoor, and Mirzapoor districts, in the N. W. Provinces, at a total cost of Rs. 15,299. The largest number, 159,417, are employed in Goruckpoor; and Bustee, with 72,329, is second. The number of women employed is nearly as great as that of the men and children together.

IT appears from the Statement of Objects and Reason presented by the Hon. Mr. Hobhouse with the "Presidency Police Magistrates Act, of 1874," which was introduced into the Council of the Governor General on the 7th inst, that ch. VII of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act 10 of 1872) which requires that offences committed by European British subjects shall be enquired into and tried by European magistrates only has been omitted from the Bill, "as introducing an unnecessary and invidious distinction between European and native magistrates."

THE rank and file of the Home Rulers are said to be not at all satisfied with the management of the new Parliamentary party representing their principles. The belief is very general in Dublin that it is kept together with great difficulty. The *Evening Post* blames the leaders for neglecting altogether the subject of education in Ireland, to which so many of their supporters at the polling-booths were deeply attached. It is said that such members of the party as have enjoyed most of the confidence of the priesthood are urged to press upon the rest the necessity of placing the matter of denominational education in the foreground during the present year.

THE special correspondent of the *Pioneer* furnishes some very interesting particulars respecting the inhabitants of the Naga Hills. Amongst other things he tells us that all Nagas are kilted or non-kilted. The Angamees, or kilted folk, are described as tall, well-made, of a clear light-brown complexion, and with an open countenance. Next to the tailor, the barber appears to be the most important functionary among the Nagas. At all events, his mode of doing business is exceedingly curious. He disdains scissors, to say nothing of hair-brushing machines. Beneath the rank luxuriant locks of his customer he inserts a *dao*—hatchet, or knife—whereupon he pounds with a wooden mallet till the edge shines through. The process is primitive, but we are assured that the result would do credit to any "professor" in the Strand. A Naga in his war-paint especially with a head-gear armed with tubes wherein feathers by a simple contrivance are made to revolve must also be a notable object to contemplate.

THE following remarks upon the recent loss of the B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chaldea upon our coast and the urgent necessity which the disaster illustrates for a new and careful survey of the entire coast are from the *Englishman*:—

The wreck of the Chaldea on a rock which is not shown on any chart of the coast off which she foundered, ought to attract the attention of the Government once more to the question of marine surveys. We hope rumour is well-founded that the subject is under the serious consideration of the Viceroy, and will receive the attention which its importance demands. The necessity of a thorough and trustworthy survey of the Indian coast has frequently been pressed upon the notice of the Government, but matters supposed to have been of greater importance have hitherto interfered with the consideration of the question. The large number of accidents which have lately occurred has, however, we believe, compelled the Government to take the matter up seriously; and we trust that the result of its consideration will be the commencement of a regular and systematic survey of the Indian waters. At present we believe there is scarcely in existence a survey of any part of the Indian coast which is not worse than useless; and we unders and that in the best survey of the east coast, the portion between Bimlipatam and False Point is shown on *two inches of paper*. Lord Northbrook will earn the gratitude of the country if he will seriously consider a subject which has been too often shelved, and which is of the greatest importance to all who travel to and from India, as well as to all Indian merchants and Insurance Offices.

MILITARY ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT C. A. RYAN, No. 1 Battery 23rd Brigade, has been directed to do duty with No. 7 Battery of that brigade.

CAPTAIN F. GALLOWAY, No. 3 Battery 23rd Brigade, has been permitted to exchange with Captain J. F. Jenkin, B Battery, 11th Brigade Royal Artillery.

THE Government of India have ruled that the habitual supervision of Commissariat cattle by Veterinary Surgeons shall cease, except in cases of an epidemic. The allowance hitherto drawn for this duty by these officers will be discontinued, with effect from the 24th February 1874.

THE thin end of the wedge is to be inserted very soon, the *Delhi Gazette* understands in the armament of the native soldier. Breech-loaders will be shortly served out to a portion of the Native Cavalry to begin with. It is more important for a trooper than for a foot soldier to be freed from the embarrassment of muzzle-loading, and the impending reform seems to have been begun at the right end.

AT a General Court Martial, assembled at Ellichpore on the 10th February last, Private Yacoob Khan, 6th Regiment Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, was arraigned on the following charge—Having, at Ellichpore, on the 16th January last, assaulted Naiquo Baboo 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, his superior officer, by striking him on the arm with a bamboo. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labor for three years, which sentence has been approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

THE following circular memorandum has been issued from the Adjutant General's Office:—

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief being anxious to help the Officers of the Army in obtaining the means of playing the War Game, has had sets of the Austrian maps prepared at the Surveyor General's Office, and three sets—each set being composed of nine interchangeable section together with one key map—will be sent to every regiment of British Cavalry and Infantry, and of Native Infantry, by the Military Storekeeper. The maps should be mounted on mill board or seasoned wood under regimental arrangements.

A copy of the rules for playing the game, and a copy of a Lecture given on the subjects by the Superintendent of Garrison Instruction in England, will be furnished from the Anjutant General's Office.

The apparatus for playing the game as sold in England is expensive and cannot be provided gratuitously; but rough sets will be made up at the workshops of the Sappers and Miners, Roorkee, at a charge of about Rupees 25 or 30 the set, on the requisition of Commanding Officers; and this sum might be met by subscription from those officers wishing to learn the game, or provided from some regimental fund.

The Commander-in-Chief trusts that Commanding Officers will give every support to the introduction of this instructive game among their officers.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has directed that the following rules be observed in dealing with British soldiers who commit offences:—

1. No soldier is to be ordered into confinement except by the senior officer or non-commissioned officer actually present on the spot, who will invariably be held accountable for the preservation of good order and discipline.

2. Lance Corporals, on first appointment, are not authorised to order a private to the guard room, but Commanding Officers may confer on them the power of doing so after a probationary period when assured that they will exercise their authority with discretion.

3. When a Lance Corporal, on probation, has ascertained that a soldier has committed any serious offence, he should at once quietly warn an escort to take charge off the offender, and immediately report the case to the Troop Sergeant Major, Color Sergeant, or Orderly Sergeant.

4. Minor offences will be reported as above, before an escort is ordered to take charge of the offender.

5. With these precautions taken no appeal from an order once given for confinement can be permitted to the soldier. If, on enquiry, it appears that he has been wrong fully confined, the Commanding Officer must deal with the non-commissioned officer who gave the order, as having been guilty of a grave offence.

6. The following are to be considered serious offences for which a soldier will be placed in confinement at once, *viz.*, drunkenness, insubordination, *direct* disobedience of orders, insolence to non-commissioned officers, violence, disgraceful conduct, offences (not irregularities) on guard, absence, or overstaying pass for more than two hours, deficiency of necessaries, wilful damage to public property, bringing liquor into barracks, trying to obtain liquor in the canteen under false pretences, and single men being in married quarters without a pass.

7. All other offences, such as troop or company, stable or barrack room irregularities, should be reported to the officer commanding the troop or company, in order that the offence may be dealt with directly by himself, or that the offender may be warned to appear before the officer commanding the regiment at the next orderly room. The offender must be warned not to quit barracks until his case has been disposed of.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency the Governor and Staff left the Narell Station at 9-15 a.m. on Wednesday en-route for Mahableshwer.

NEW PLEADERS.—The Judges of the High Court have admitted Messrs. W. R. Hamilton and Framjee Kaikhosru Patak as Vakeels of the High Court.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—The Hon. Mr. Gibbs has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, with effect from 23rd March last.

SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.—Commander G. T. Robinson, Superintendent of Marine, has been granted an extension of leave for six months.

THE Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court terminated yesterday, the trial of the cases having occupied six days.

HIGH COURT.—Baron A. DeH. Larpent, appointed to act as a Judge of the High Court, made the usual declaration of office on the 13th instant.

OWNERSHIP WANTED.—Under the head of Bombay Army orders in another column will be found a list of packages, landed from H. M's troop ships, requiring owners.

A SALUTE of seventeen guns was fired, on the 15th instant at 9 A.M., from the salating battery, on account of His Excellency the Governor's departure from the Presidency.

THE TALOOKDAREE SETTLEMENT OFFICER.—Mr. J. B. Richey, the Talookdaree Settlement Officer, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday at the Baboola Tank on the body of one Rahimkhan Hoosseinkhan. The jury found that the man had committed suicide by drowning himself in the tank.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—A man named Esmael Ebrahim, who now lies in the Jamsetjee Hospital, complained to the police on Wednesday, that he was seriously assaulted by five persons, whose names he has given to the police. Search is being made for the assailants.

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER IN SIND.—Mr. W. Wedderburn, at present Acting Judicial Secretary to Government, has been appointed Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sudder Court in that province, during the absence of Mr. F. D. Melvill.

DISTRICT JUDGE AT POONA.—Mr. M. W. Daniell, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed to act as Judge and Session Judge at Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, during the temporary promotion of Baron DeH. Larpent as a Judge of the High Court.

DETAILS FOR KHANDALLA.—A Poona divisional order directs that 51 men of the 2nd-7th Fusiliers, 38 of the 68th L. I., and 25 of the Royal Artillery be moved from Poona to occupy the barracks at Khandalla as soon as practicable. An experienced captain is to be detailed from the 2nd-7th Fusiliers and a subaltern from the 68th; also a medical officer to accompany the detachment.

BURGLARY.—A Mahomedan named Sallay Mahomed Hajee Elias reported to the police on Wednesday, that on the previous night some person entered his warehouse at Dongree Coolie Street by removing one of the iron bars of a window at the back of the godown. Two boxes were forced open and Rs. 52 were stolen from one of the boxes. The thief left Rs. 70 in the other box untouched.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Patrick Ryan, Acting Third Magistrate, yesterday committed one Rama Janoo, who had been several times in jail before, for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of house-breaking by night in order to commit theft of property, valued at Rs. 15, belonging to Mr. R. L. King, and committed theft in a building used for the custody of property.

MORTUARY RETURN.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 14th April, was 292, being 23 less than in the preceding week, 49 less than the total of the week ending 15th April 1873, and 84 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 202 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 6th April 1874, Rs. 93,30,556; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 18,03,096; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 27,98,009; balance, Rs. 83,35,652. There are in addition 20,09,697 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

FIRE.—On Wednesday a fire broke out amongst a quantity of grass stored north-east of the Victoria Gardens, belonging to one Kittoo Succaram. A large quantity of the grass was burnt and also a hut in which the owner used to live. The fire first appeared amongst some rubbish, but how this was ignited is not known. The Mandvie steam-fire engine and the Mazagon engine soon arrived at the spot, but only the latter was used. The damage done to the property is estimated at Rs. 100.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us to insert the following:—A few days ago, a native female passenger, was travelling from Poona to Bombay, and on the arrival of the train at Lanowlee, a young ticket clipper, (or rather a station-ornament) jumped into the carriage, occupied by native females, and demanded their tickets. The native female passenger alluded to, did not understand what was required of her, and she was abruptly removed from the carriage and put on the platform. It however turned out that her husband, who was also travelling by the same train had charge of her ticket, and the circumstances of the case were detailed in the form of a complaint, and signed by Mr. Gunnesh Wassoodew Joshee, a well-known pleader of the District Court of Poona, and the founder of the Poona Sarwajanick Sabha. The Railway authorities do not appear to have noticed this complaint. Our correspondent adds:—"Is not this an instance which clearly demands that any European official of the Railway shall make himself acquainted with the vernacular?

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following case was tried before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury:—

RIOTING.

NUBBEEBUX AHMEDBUX pleaded not guilty to having on the 13th of February last, been a member of an unlawful assembly of more than five persons by whom force was used, and mischief and various other offences were committed.

Mr. Farran, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Branson not having been instructed for the defence in time, did not appear till after the commencement of the case.

Mr. Farran, in addressing the jury, said that a very few words would serve to explain the nature of the offence which the prosecution alleged the prisoner was guilty of. The acts constituting that offence took place on a day which was now somewhat memorable in Bombay, namely, the 15th of February. The charges as the jury would see, were very numerous, but he didn't propose to enter into them individually; the Court in summing up would explain the law applicable to those charges. He would only ask them to direct their attention to two points. The first was, whether on that day an unlawful assembly did assemble in Shaik Abdool Raymon Street. The evidence given by the second witness in this case, before the Magistrate, showed clearly, he thought, that such an assembly did take place. This evidence showed that the witness, Rustomjee Sorabjee, was in a house near to the scene of the disturbance on the 13th of February, and as he was marking his clothes after dinner, he heard an alarm raised by certain Mussulmans of "*deen, deen.*" He came to the room of the first story and looked out at the window and saw a crowd of about 125 to 150 persons, chiefly Seedies and Mahomedans, assembled in the street. This crowd attacked first of all a liquor shop, and then a private house belonging to Sorabjee. The mob outside kept throwing stones at the houses, and subsequently would appear to have gone and attacked a fire-temple of the Parsees situated in the same street. He thought the evidence the prosecution would bring of this riot taking place would be incontrovertible. The next point was whether the prisoner was a member of that assembly. He should be able to call six witnesses who actually saw him taking an active part in the riot and heard him call out the words *Maro, maro.* One of the witnesses saw him break a lamp. He was armed with a large heavy stick, and in company with other Mahomedans, broke into a yard in which some sticks and other implements were collected and they armed themselves with the sticks. The witnesses were principally Parsees, who looked through the windows of houses and saw the prisoner. He was not however one of the Mussulmans who was arrested on the day of the riot. The Parsee who first recognised him saw him the day before the trial of the Mussulmans took place (the 25th of last month). On the next day he day he was giving his evidence against the other rioters, and saw this man in Court. He then and there pointed him out, and obtained a warrant of arrest against him from the Magistrate. Now, it was a peculiarity of the law relating to unlawful assemblies, that when a person became a member of such an assembly he was answerable not only for his own acts, but also for any acts committed by that assembly, which might be presumed to be in the contemplation of that assembly when it assembled. The evidence would establish that this assembly was guilty of the offence of mischief. Then there was additional evidence which would be called which was not called before the magistrate; but he did not propose to enter into it now. It would show that other offences besides mischief were committed. If the jury thought it was established that an unlawful assembly did gather together, and was guilty of the offence of mischief, and the prisoner was a member of that assembly, then it would be their duty to find him guilty. And if the evidence established that other offences besides mischief were committed, it would be their duty to find them guilty of these offences.

Evidence was then gone into for the prosecution, three Parsees and two sepoys being called, who identified the prisoner as having taken part in the riot in Shaik Abdool Raymon Street on the 13th of February.

When Superintendent Mills was called to give evidence on the four extra charges framed against the the prisoner, Mr. Branson took objection to the charges, and after some discussion, his Lordship ordered that they should be struck out.

Mr. Branson then addressed the jury for the defence. That there was a riot on the 13th of February in Shaik Abdool Raymon Street, he thought there could be no doubt, for it was a matter of history, but that the prisoner was a member of that assembly was not a matter of history, and he hoped would never be. The question was one of identity, and he would ask them to remember Mr. Justice Marriott's warning in his summing up in the last riot case that it was a caste case and the evidence of every Parsee witness should be accepted with great caution. (Reference to the report of the summing up in the *Bombay Gazette*.) The jury would observe that each of the Parsee witnesses had placed himself in such a position as to make it impossible to contradict or lose his evidence, for each had said that he was alone when he saw the prisoner. Then all the witnesses, with exception of the last Parsee witness, had stated that they saw the prisoner for 10 or 15 minutes, so that he would appear to have gone before each house, and stood there for that time for the purpose of being stared at Mr. Branson next went over the evidence of each witness, pointing out what he considered improbable or contradictory.

His Lordship then summed up the evidence, pointing out that the case was entirely one of identity, and warning the jury that the evidence of such as should be received with even more than ordinary caution.

The jury without retiring returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

This was the last case to be decided at this Sessions with the exception of the Koth Succession Case, now going on before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West.

THE STATUTE OF LIMITATION.

AT the Small Causes Court the other day an action was brought by Hemjee Vassonjee, a piece-goods merchant, to recover in the Court of the Acting First Judge the sum of Rs. 983, being the value of goods sold by him to Canyalal Rathu, the defendant in the suit. Goods to the value of Rs. 2,033 were sold in four items, and payments had been made to the extent of Rs. 1,050, leaving the balance claimed.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, on behalf of the defendant, urged the statute of limitation as a plea, and contended that the cause of action had arisen more than three years before the institution of the suit. The learned pleader referred to section 51 of Act 9 of 1871 in support of his contention.

The plaintiff contended that there was a four months' period of credit and claimed exemption under section 14, alleging that the defendant had been at Marwar for a year, and that, therefore, in computing the period of limitation, the time during which he was absent from British India should be excluded.

Evidence was gone into on behalf of the plaintiff on both those issues, when the Court found that there was no fixed period of credit and that defendant had not lived in Marwar during any portion of the time which elapsed between the several purchases and the date of the institution of the suit. The plaintiff was, therefore, nonsuited.

ON Saturday last, before Mr. Spencer, Second Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, Narrondas Morarjee brought an action to recover Rs. 150 with interest, being the last two instalments due on defendant's agreement to pay Rs. 400 as his contribution to the loss in a grocer's shop conducted by him and the plaintiff in partnership. The first of the instalments was made payable on the 26th October 1870, and the second for Rs. 50 some time last year. The defendant pleaded that the agreement was not properly stamped and that the first instalment of Rs. 100 was statute-barred.

The Court held that the agreement required a rupee's stamp, and that as it was executed when Act 10 of 1862 was in force, Rs. 20 must be paid as penalty on it.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, on behalf of the plaintiff, paid for the stamp and penalty on the agreement as directed by the Court.

With reference to the defendant's contention as to the statute of limitation, he stated that his suit expired on the 26th October 1873, but that was a day when the Court was closed on account of the vacation; and that the suit having been filed on the day the Court re-opened, namely on the 10th November 1873, it was within time. Mr. Nusserwanjee, in support of his contention, drew the Court's attention to article 5 of the subsisting Limitation Act, 9 of 1871.

The Court considered the above to be a conclusive answer to the statutory bar pleaded by the defendant, and therefore ordered judgment to be entered for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with a certificate of costs for his pleader. Verdict for plaintiff with costs.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S. S. NAGUNA, 161 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with Mr. H. Harrison and two hundred and one deck passengers.

THE STEAMER RENOWN, 739 tons, Captain W. Smith, sailed yesterday for Havre via the Canal, with a cargo of 5,661 bales cotton, 880 cwts. linseed, and 25½ cwts. chundroos.

THE S. S. BORDER CHIEFTAIN, 989 tons, Captain G. Bailey, sailed yesterday for London via the Canal, with eleven deck passengers for Aden, and the following cargo:—473 bales cotton, 350 cwts. hemp, 30,128 cwts. linseed, and sundries.

THE S.S. RIGA, 918 tons, Captain J. M. Clarke, arrived in harbour, on the 15th instant, from Liverpool (March 7th), calling at Malta and Port Said, via the Canal, with a cargo of 12 cases provisions, 44 packages brass sheets, 20 packages hardware, 123 bales twist, 241 packages cotton piece-goods, 15 pac ages lead, 25 packages tobacco, 9 packages copper, 239 packages machinery, 10,848 packages bar iron, 941 bundles iron, 2 cases umbrellas, 9,018 bundles iron hoops, 26 packages beer, 1,252 bundles iron sheets, 200 barrels potash, 146 cases pipes, 10 cases corks, 21 iron safes, 7 cases plate glass, 72 packages colors; 10 cases varnish, 6 cases lamps, 6 cases clay, 15 packages earthenware, 10 4 boiler tubes, and many other packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE S.S. ELDORADO arrived in Madras roads on Sunday with the following passengers for London:—Mr. W. O. Bell, Mr. Bell, Miss Bell and four children, Mr. K. A. Hamilton, Mr. E. M. Stuart, Rev. D. Hulton, Mrs. Hulton, three children and ayah, Miss Deverill, Mrs. Hennessy's two children, two Misses Henslowe, Miss Fouracres, Master Lacey, Miss Parker, Mr. Span, Mrs. Span, two children and European nurse, Mr. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, infant and ayah, Mrs. Strand's three children, European nurse and ayah, Mr. Saunders and two infants, Mrs. General Reid and Miss Reid, Mrs. Sampson and child, Mrs. Ramsay, Mr. J. Gray, Mrs. Shiply and infant, M. W. Bevis and Mr. D. Lean. She sailed again the following day, taking the undermentioned passengers from Madras to London:—Miss Ada Breckenteth and Mr. King's two children and ayah, Colonel Fasken, Mrs. Fasken, Miss Fasken, Mrs. Whitlock, three children and native servant, Mr. and Mrs. Waterstone, two infants and ayah, Captain and Mrs. James, three children and ayah, Major and Mrs Smith, Rev. J. Leeper, Mrs. Leeper and two children, Mr. Schaffter, Mr. Findlay, Master Brown, Miss Ansty, Colonel and Mrs. Keyes, infant and ayah, Mr. Puckridge and Mrs Gordon-Cumming.

THE S.S. ORCHIS, 1138 tons, Captain B. L. Lucas, arrived in harbour yesterday, from London (March 9th), calling at Malta and Suez, via the Canal, with the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Miller, Miss and Master Miller, Mr, Mrs. and Miss Hutton, Mr. Brockman, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Wanstillart. She brought the following cargo:—1,181 packages wine and spirits, 23 packages chinaware, 3 bales twist, 23 packages hardware, 843 packages nails, 1case gold leaves 380 packages paper, 271cases matches, 259cases brandy, 16 packages Cologne, 53 packages window-glass, 1,052 packages beer, 648 packages candles, 206 cases provisions; 276 packages copper, 48 cases cochineal, 426 boards, 21 packages wire, 5 cases needles, 55 cases clocks, 557 packages gunpowder, 93 packages paint, 191 packages cotton, 23 packages printing materials, 20 packages capsules, 567 packages oilmanstores 19 packages toys, 10 cases cards, 4 cases padlocks, 187 packages machinery, 392 packages iron sheets, 10 cases perfumery, 12,000 fire bricks, 23 cases whiskey, 244 packages lead, 218 packages glassware, 85 packages brass sheets, 23 cases varnish, 100 cases vinegar, 12 packages earthenware, 9 cases soap, 2074 rails, 17 cases porter, 19 cases mirror, 5,000 tiles, 31 cases medicine, 30 cases red lead, 350 casks cement, 220 barrels tar, 200 barrels pitch, 59 packages copper-sheets, 25 cases oil, 5 cases shots, 3 cases acid, 408 packages iron, 20 cases ink, 418 packages spelter, 20 cases sulphuric acid, and many other packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Company.

HIGH COURT.—17TH APRIL.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

324-72—Dallas and Lynch—The Framjee Cawasjee Patent Press Co. *v* The Apollo Press Company—Manisty Fletcher and Smith.

817-71—Jefferson and Payne—Trikumjee Premjee *v* Bai Ladcore—Dallas and Lynch.

575-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Keshowram Ramchund R *v* Henry Gamble and others—Craigie Lynch and Owen.

71-73—Crawford and Bovey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee *v* Assaria Poonsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

75-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Ghanchee Mahomed Abdoola *v* Hajee Adum Hajee Jeejeeb and others—Shapurjee Thakurdas.

120-73—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo Taleb B. *v* Abeychund Panachund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

152-73—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo Taleb B. *v* Jaechund Sobhagchund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

156-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Vullubdas Jairam *v* Bhimjee Ghirdhur and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey and Tyabjee and Sayani.

160-73—Remington Hore and Langly—Dhurumsey Vullubdas and another *v* Purshotum Ludha—Crawford and Bovey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

To speak to the minutes of the decree.

646-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Aishabai, widow *v* Shaik Mahomed Patel and others—Remington, Hore and Langley, and Tyabjee and Sayani.

LONG CAUSES.

235-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—John Kemp Jacombe Hood and others *v.* The G. I. P. Railway Company—Hearn Cleveland and Peile.

418-73—M. H. Khan—Mahomed Ibrahim and another *v* Mahomed Hoosein and others—J. C. Cama.

206-72—M. H. Khan—Shaw Umersaram Tibbowundas *v* Jumnadas Lalchoy—M. M. Manshi.

467-69—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo Taleb B. *v* Mancockbhoy Bhugcockbhoy—Dallas and Lynch.

THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT COMMISSION.

The Commission met again on Friday, the 10th inst, when Mr. Walton

FAMINE RELIEF RAILWAY.

The Durbungah Railway, or the Tirhoot State Railway—to give it its proper title—is now all but complete, as our readers already are aware. This important line is calculated to transport the entire supply of grain for the Durbungah district in about 70 days after its completion, that is to say, before the rains set in. The amount of grain apportioned for Durbungah is approximately about 59,000 tons, and the line when complete will forward daily from the ghauts on the Ganges about 700 tons. The railway, lock, stock, and barrel, was transported at almost a moment's notice from Rajpootana, and is, in fact, 50 miles of the Rajpootana State Railway transferred bodily under the superintendence of Major Staunton, R. E., to Tirhoot. The line, commencing at Sultanpore Ghaut (which by the way, despite its grandiloquent title, is merely a dreary waste of sand strewn with railway material opposite Barrh on the Ganges) passes Chumta Ghaut, the great grain depôt for Tirhoot, a collection of grass huts pitched in a howling wilderness of sand, dead Hindoos and vultures and swarming with carts, bullocks and yelling coolies. From here it turns northwards, and at 9½ miles from Sultanpore passes Bazeedpore, now a large station, the present head-quarters of the railway staff, with innumerable sidings, godowns, workshops, and other outward and visible signs of civilization. Thence it meanders over the country to Durbungah, keeping as much as possible to the high ground to avoid sudden flood, crossing three rivers—the Boor, Gunduck-Bagmutty, and Kurai—by temporary pile bridges, contructed by the 32nd Pioneers under the superintendence of Lieutenant Kunhardt, R. E. It is expected that the line will be completed within a week (the railroad being now within a few miles of Durbungah) when the Rajpootana Railway staff and the 32nd Pioneer Regiment are to return to their several destinations, the railroad being made over to C. Cochrane, Esq., R. E. It may be as well to mention here that distress has in no way shown itself along the railway. Crops are certainly scarce, but the inhabitants seem in good condition, and exhibit much the same appearance as in years of plenty. The swarming myriads seeking relief appear to be sleek and indolent coolies. The high caste women accustomed to count jewels in the zenana, bear a striking resemblance to their sisters of the Chumar tribe. The zemindars acknowledge to a scarcity and a dearness of provisions, but exhibit none of the melodramatic, awe-stricken terror so graphically portrayed by pen and pencil to lacerate the feelings of the British public. This may probably be taken as a cold-hearted and narrow view of the subject, as Artemus Ward says somewhere, "fax is fax."—*Pioneer.*

RETURN OF THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

Sir Garnet Wolseley and the greater part of the troops composing the Ashantee Expedition have arrived in England. On Friday the 20th inst., the troops which returned from the Gold Coast in the troop ship *Tamar* disembarked at Portsmouth and received a hearty welcome as they passed through the crowded streets. On arriving at Governor's-green, Major General Viscount Templetown called upon the garrison to give three hearty cheers for their comrades in arms. These having been given, the Mayor and Corporation advanced to the colours of the Fusiliers, where the Mayor congratulated the troops in the name of the town on their safe arrival after so successful a campaign. The Mayor then presented a goat to the 23rd Regiment, Colonel Mostyn acknowledging the gift and the cordiality with which the men had been received by the inhabitants. The 23rd marched to the railway station, and left shortly afterwards for Shorncliffe. On Saturday the Duke of Cambridge went down to Shorncliffe, and inspected the Regiment. The Duke afterwards addressed the men, and assured them that they had amply sustained the traditions of the regiment, and congratulated them on their soldierlike appearance.

Sir Garnet Wolseley and his staff landed from the *Manitoban* on Saturday morning at Portsmouth, and were received by Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy and staff. Sir Garnet expressed to the Mayor of Portsmouth his appreciation of the honour which had already been given to the troops, and his willingness to accept the invitation to a banquet, so kindly given for himself and staff, provided the time selected would be convenient, and he had returned again to England; for, as he felt the change of climate, it was his intention to sojourn for a short time in a warm climate. Sir Garnet then left for London, and on arriving at Waterloo Station was loudly cheered by an immense crowd. Immediately after his arrival in London, Sir Garnet Wolseley reported himself at the War Department, and had an interview with Mr. Gathorne Hardy. On Sunday Sir Garnet went to Windsor, to pay his respects to her Majesty. On arriving at Windsor he was met at the station, on behalf of her Majesty, by General Ponsonby, the Queen's Private Secretary; Colonel Gardiner, the Equerry in Waiting; and Sir John Cowell, the Master of the Household. Sir Garnet drove to the Castle in one of the Royal carriages, and after remaining with the Queen about two hours returned to town. The Ashantee indemnity money, as well as the produce of the loot, was brought home by the *Manitoban*. She left Cape Coast on the 4th inst., the General having first seen all the troops embark and the ship sail.

Sir *Garnet*, with the Black Watch on board, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday, and the troops on disembarking were received with great enthusiasm by an immense crowd. A similar ceremony to that which took place on the arrival of the 23rd Fusiliers was gone through, and the regiment then took up its old quarters at Clarence Barracks. On Tuesday the regiment was inspected by the Duke of Cambridge, who congratulated them on the good work they had done, work which the fortune of war had put into their hands instead of their fellows, and which would add another leaf to the laurel wreath that was already theirs. He complimented them on their appearance, and said that they would before long have the honour of hearing from the lips of the Queen herself her opinion of their gallant conduct. The *Himalaya*, bringing the second battalion of the Rifle Brigade, with a detachment of Royal Engineers and Royal Marine Light Infantry, arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday, and as the vessel came into harbour the ships manned yards and cheered vociferously. The troops were to disembark to day (Friday). On Monday next the whole of the troops who have returned from the Gold Coast will be reviewed in the Home Park at Windsor by the Queen.

Sir Garnet Wolseley will, it is reported, be offered the Inspector Generalship of the Reserve Forces, in succession to General Lindsay, and a pension of £1,500 a year for two lives will be conferred on him. The freedom of the City will also, it is believed, be offered to Sir Garnet.

Her Majesty has given instructions for another white Cashmere goat from the flock in Windsor Great Park to be presented to the colonel and officers of the Welsh Fusiliers. King Coffee's umbrella in Her Majesty has been ordered to be placed in the South Kensington Museum.

Before leaving Cape Coast Sir Garnet Wolseley handed over the government temporarily to Colonel Maxwell, of the 2nd West India Regiment. Mr Berkeley refuses to undertake the government and Colonel Greaves has also declined the post

Major Baird's wounds have proved fatal. Lieutenants Clough and Burke are also reported dead. A Lisbon despatch reports that Captain Butler has been dangerously ill. A meeting of Scotchmen is to be held at the Scottish Corporation Hall this (Friday) evening to start a subscription for Scotch soldiers disabled in the war of the Gold Coast, and for the widows and orphans of those who have been killed.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

(*Globe*, March 27.)

The vexed question, "Oxford or Cambridge?" will soon be set at rest, and the interest which is annually excited by the contest between the two Universities will be allowed to drop till next spring. Since 1829, in which year the first University race was rowed at Henley, there have been thirty races, in which Oxford has been victorious sixteen times, while Cambridge has won fourteen. It is worthy of notice that during the earlier races Cambridge was more generally successful than Oxford, for of the first fifteen races the former were successful in nine. The time of the marked superiority of Oxford over Cambridge coincides with the introduction of modern style of racing-boat. It would seem, therefore that at the latter University the art of properly rowing in the light, racing eight was never thoroughly mastered till a short time since, when, taught by reverses, the crews managed to turn the tide of victory. If the Light Blues succeed in winning the race to-morrow they will have scored but one less victory than their rivals. The account of the first University race in 29 reads strangely compared with what will in all probability meet the eye and ear to-morrow. A few hundred University men were all that assembled on the banks of the Thames to watch the two crews rowing their race from Hambledon Lock to Henley Bridge. Now the crews row between two living banks of human beings extending over four miles, while the river itself is crowded with craft of every imaginable description, and the shouts and cheers baffle all description. During the whole of yesterday preparations of all kinds were being made along the banks of the river, and to-morrow morning every description of stand will be there, from the grand stand with awnings and dark and light blue decorations to the humble two barrels and a plank of the coster-monger. The race will probably start about eleven o'clock, but it is possible that even a slightly earlier start may be necessary to catch the tide at the flood. Since their arrival at Putney, in the middle of last week, the Oxford crew have done wonders, and are by no means the bad crew it was at one time feared they would turn out. They have improved in every respect, and by their performances during practice have shown that were it not that they will have to meet an exceptionally good crew they might again bring victory to the Dark blue. Not only, however, do the Cambridge men display a better style of rowing, but they have a slight superiority in physique, with an additional advantage of being somewhat the heavier crew. In fact by comparing the weights, it will be seen that in the aggregate they are the heavier by 2st 7lb, a slight difference, perhaps, being only about 4lb per man, but still one that in a long race will tell if used to advantage for experience has shown that over so long a course weight, where the crews are in other respects about equal, will tell especially against wind. The Cambridge crew have naturally not shown so much improvement as their opponents, for the simple reason that there were not so many faults to improve away. It must, however, be confessed that though a good crew, they have not turned out quite so well as they promised. A few starts this morning completes the practice before the race, unless the Oxford men follow their usual custom and take a short paddle to-morrow morning and the next that will be seen of them will be when they are alongside of one another awaiting the starter's word to go. The Dark Blues have certainly an appearance of length and power about their stroke, which, if it really serves them, will render them difficult to shake off, and they have proved that they are capable of doing the last half of the course equally as fast as the first. Their inability to row a fast stroke may, however, give their opponents the lead.

Four steamers will accompany the race, one for the umpire and it is said several members of the Royal Family; a second, the representatives of the Press; and the third and fourth members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge respectively. The umpire's boat and the Oxford and Cambridge boats will start from London bridge at a quarter before nine to-morrow morning, and will call at all piers up to Putney.

To the list of the crews we append the schools from which each man comes as a matter of interest to many:—

		st.	lb.
	OXFORD.		
1.	H. W. Benson, Brasenose (Eton College)	11	1½
2.	J. S. Sinclair, Oriel (Repton School)	11	6
3.	W. E. Sherwood, Christ Church (Magdalen College School)	11	9
4.	A. R. Harding, Merton (Hallenbridge)	11	5½
5.	J. Williams, Lincoln (Liverpool College)	12	13
6.	A. W. Nicholson, Magdalene (Winchester)	12	11
7.	H. J. S Sayner, St. John's (Somerset College, Bath)	11	13
8.	J. P. Way, Brasenose (Somerset College, Bath)	10	8
	W. F. A. Lambert, Wadham, cox. (Merchant Taylor's)	7	1½
	CAMBRIDGE.	st.	lb.
1.	P. J. Hibbert, Lady Margaret (Shrewsbury School)	11	2½
2.	G. F. Armytage, Jesus (Colonies)	11	8
3.	J. B. Close, First Trinity (Wellington College)	11	2½
4.	A. S. Estcourt, Trinity Hall (Malborough College)	11	13½
5.	W. C. Lecky-Browne, Jesus (Radley College)	12	5½
6.	J. A. Aylmer, First Trinity (Liverpool College)	12	12½
7.	C. S. Reed, First Trinity (Radley College)	12	11½
8.	H. E. Rhodes, Jesus (Eton College)	11	8½
	C. H. Candy, Caius, cox. (Cheltenham)	7	6

EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

Sir S. Fitzgerald (Mar. 21) made an appeal to the noble lord the Under-Secretary for India not to bring on the second reading of this Bill that evening. He looked at the Indian famine with great anxiety, but, like other hon. gentlemen, he had carefully avoided expressing any opinion on the subject hitherto, because the information which had been received was not only imperfect, but contradictory. If the Bill were once read a second time there would be no fitting opportunity of offering such remarks on the question as he should desire to do. It might be said that a specific motion might be made with regard to it, but that was a course which hon. members, especially on that side, would not like to see adopted, particularly by one who, like himself, thought too great praise could not be given to the Viceroy for the energy and ability which, from the beginning, had characterised his measures. It could not be the desire of any member of the House to withdraw the Bill from fair, candid, and even searching criticism, and, therefore, he hoped the noble lord would not proceed with the second reading until the papers which he had promised on Saturday were laid on the table.

Sir G. Balfour hoped the noble lord would proceed with the Bill, as it was of the greatest consequence that what it was proposed should be done for India should be expedited as much as possible.

Lord G Hamilton, could not accede to the request of his hon. friend. He had not promised that the papers would be laid on the table that day, but that they would be in the hands of hon. members. He was sorry they had been delayed, but they were in the hands of the printers and he was informed that they would be in the hands of hon. gentlemen to-morrow. It was of the greatest importance that the Bill should be proceeded with, and any remarks which hon. members had to offer might be made when the House went into committee on the subject. Subsequently Lord G. Hamilton moved the second reading of the Bill. He stated that since Friday, when he mentioned that the Secretary of State in Council was prepared to reduce the monthly drafts on the Indian Government by 400,000*l.*, it had been determined further to relieve the Indian Government by an additional reduction of 200,000*l.* After the first draft in the month of April the total amount by which the drafts would be reduced would be 600,000*l.*

The Bill was then read a second time.

—*Overland Mail.*

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House (Mar. 20) having resolved itself into committee,

Lord G. Hamilton rose, amid cheers, to remove for leave to bring in a Bill to transfer the assets and liabilities of the Bengal and Madras Civil Service Annuity Funds and the Annuity Branch of the Bombay Civil Fund to the Secretary of State for India in Council. He said that the portion of Her Majesty's most gracious speech which referred to the Bengal famine expressed a wish that no money should be spared so that life might be saved and in the spirit of that wish he was now about to ask leave for the introduction of a Bill which would place funds with that object in the possession of the Indian Government. Considering the exceptional gravity of the crisis existing in India, he trusted the committee would excuse him if he detained them at some little length. His hon. friend the member for Finsbury yesterday moved an amendment to the Address on the ground that Her Majesty's Government were not sufficiently aware of the gravity of the present crisis, and were not in consequence prepared to take sufficiently energetic action. If his honfriend, or any other hon. gentleman, still entertained that idea, he trusted he should be able to dispel the illusion when he said that in the Bill which he proposed to introduce he was about to ask for power to raise 10,000,000*l.* (Hear.) He thought that sum would be a sufficient indication that the Government were fully alive to the gravity of the present crisis. In making a statement which would necessarily involve a certain amount of detail, he trusted the House would not forget the difficulties under which he laboured—first in having to succeed the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Grant Duff), who for five years not only represented the India Office in that House with great ability, but, who in addition, brought to bear on eve y Indian subject a fund of accumulated knowledge to which he himself could not pretend. (Cheers.) In the second place he would remind the House that he became associated with the India Office exactly when the famine, before impending over Bengal, had descended upon the most densely-inhabited portions of that province. Thirdly he was now under the difficulty of explaining measures which were sanctioned, elaborated, and carried out, not by the Government to which he belonged, but by their predecessors. He did not say that with the intention in any way of censuring any of the acts of the late Government, but merely to point out that it would have been far easier for the hon. member for Elgin to explain them than for his successor. And, further, he would remind the House that there was some little difficulty in placing the figures before them, because the India Office had week by week received despatches from India, and, after having perused those despatches and managed to return a certain number of figures, it was found next week that that those figures were entirely changed. If, therefore, the figures which he should give differed from those, which hon. Gentlemen, by their own industry or from the public press, had been able to gather, they must not consider their own as accurate and his as the reverse, but they should bear in mind that he, as the representative of the India Office in that House, had been able to obtain the latest returns. On Oct. 27 Lord Northbrook telegraphed to the Duke of Argyll, "Very bad failure of crops in Bengal. I leave at once to consult with Sir G. Campbell." It seems scarcely credit le to Europeans that the failure of one crop over an area as large as that of England, Scotland and Wales combined, and far more densely populated, should spread famine over the Lower Provinces with such an immense breadth of that district. But Lord Northbrook was fully aware of the crisis; he at once proce ded to Calcutta, and there issued a weighty resolution. That resolution was shortly afterwards considered at a general conference, and he would lay and by state its purport to the house. The resolution to which he referred was issued in consequence of information which the Indian Government had received, which led them to believe that in four districts of Bengal, comprising a population of thirty-five millions, there would be, for the next eight months, great scarcity, and very probably famine. He must remind the House that in 1848 we had a famine in Ireland and Lord Russell graphically described it as "a famine of the fourteenth century among a population of the nineteenth." On that occasion, though, the English Government had a large navy to assist it, and had the advantage of enormous subscriptions placed at its disposal, and an amount of individual charity and agency such as probably never before was at the command of a Government, and though the means of interior communication in Ireland were exc llent, they were, nevertheless, unable to prevent the Irish people from dying by thousands. He did not state that as wishing in any way to diminish the responsibility attaching to the Indian Government or the India Office; he merely reminded the House of the difficulty which the English Government had to contend with in dealing with a famine on a much smaller scale. (Hear.) The population of the district now affected by famine was probably the densest in the world, being upwards of 496 persons to a square mile, or very nearly double the density of the population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. In addition to that, there was a peculiar people to be dealt with, who differed from their habits or the nourishment upon which they existed, had neither physical or mental stamina which would enable them to bear up against great privation or scarcity. The Government of India had besides to contend against the prejudices of caste. These were difficulties which were known to the public, but there was another difficulty to which sufficient importance had not been attached. Any Government having to deal with a difficulty of this enormous magnitude must depend very much upon the information furnished by its local officers. He would say, in no spirit of censure of the present or past Governors of Bengal, that there was no province of India so badly provided with the means of local administration. They were not in Bengal under the same necessity which existed in other parts of India of having an accurate local survey. All persons acquainted with India would concur with him when he said that statistical deficiency had attained an extreme point in Bengal when, some four years ago, a population was estimated at forty millions which by a census two years afterwards was found to amount to sixty-six millions. Sir George Campbell, in a recent report, dwelt on the difficulty that existed in the way of gathering reliable information as to the condition of the distressed districts. He had, however, taken steps to overcome those difficulties of which his successor would reap the benefit. He now came to the resolution which was passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, in which they determined not to prohibit exports. They also resolved that measures should be taken for the vigorous prosecution of public works. The Lieut-Governor of Bengal was authorised to open local relief works, and loans were to be advanced to municipalities as well as to landlords for the purpose of effecting improvements. It was further resolved that one half the cost of the carriage of grain to the distressed districts should be defrayed by the Government, that relief committees should be formed in all the districts, and their medical staffs considerably augmented. It had been hinted that the relations of the different Governments in carrying out this work were not as cordial as could be desired, but that was entirely an error. The Government of India undertook to procure the necessary grain for the relief of the districts—the Government of Bengal were to provide the transport necessary for its distribution. That Government were authorised to procure food for all who were employed upon strictly local works. As time went on more accurate information was obtained as to the districts in which real distress might be experienced, and as to its probable extent. The four divisions of Bengal to which he had alluded were divided into two by the Ganges. In the districts south of that river little anxiety had been felt during the last two months, as it was traversed by the East Indian Railway, and the local communication was far better than in the north. It was in the district north of the Ganges that the greatest difficulties were experienced. The district was bounded on the south by the Ganges and on the north by Nepaul, and it was felt from the very first that in this great district the utmost obstacles would have to be overcome in the transport of grain and rice for the relief of its inhabitants. At a meeting held by the Government in Calcutta on Feb 4 last, and which was attended by the Governor-General it was determined to establish district committees, and various other measures of relief were resolved upon. Sir Richard Temple had already been despatched by the Governor-General to travel through the districts in which the greatest distress existed with a view to place the transport in a more satisfactory condition and of making a most accurate calculation as to the actual amount of food that would be required. The despatches of Sir Richard Temple had only reached the India Office during the last week, and they afforded some most interesting information as to the districts north of the Ganges in which the greatest distress had hitherto been calculated that in the district of Tirhoot not less than a million persons would be on the hands of the Government, and possibly for a period of from six to eight months. The transport, he found, was to a certain extent backward, but the officials and private persons were exerting themselves very much, and he estimated that in that district alone 148,000 tons of grain and rice would be required. He then passed on to the adjoining district, and calculated that not less than 4 0,000 persons would, for the same time as he had before, mentioned, be likely to be on the hands of the Government, and that 37,000 tons of grain and rice would be required for their relief. In the next district he visited he found that not less than 20,000 would be obliged to come to the Government for relief, and that a corresponding amount of grain and rice would have to be transported into the district, and he further reported that the transport arrangements were not so perfect as he could have wished. Now, during the time that had elapsed between the holding of the first meeting by the Governor-General at Calcutta and the starting of Sir Richard Temple on this expedition, the Viceroy had frequently in public despatches expressed his dissatisfaction with the state of the local transport, and had urged upon the Lieut-Governor of Bengal the necessity of more strict supervision, so that the necessary transport requirements might be supplied. Sir Richard Temple, during the expedition to which he had referred, went up north and found that in the districts beyond our own—in Nepaul—there was considerable scarcity and distress. The House would see that the difficulty to be overcome in dealing with the district north of the Ganges was rendered greater by the fact that there was access to it only from the south, and that the districts which lay to the north beyond our border were themselves in a state of great distress. The Government had, therefore, to contend with very great and exceptional difficulties in transporting food to the distressed districts. He might state that Sir Richard Temple had estimated that the amount of grain and rice which would be required in the provinces he had visited amounted to not less than 332,000 tons. Since then they had had information by telegraph that that amount should be considerably increased. Now, what amount had Lord Northbrook procured? By the last telegram received they learnt that he had ordered 425,000 to s of rice and grain (being in addition to that on March 4, 100,000 tons of that amount had arrived at Calcutta. Although they could not, from their recent advices from India, state positively that more than 425,000 tons had been purchased, yet the Secretary of State for India, both late and the present, had earnestly impressed upon Lord Northbrook the necessity of purchasing amply sufficient stores of grain and rice to meet the heaviest estimates that had been made, and had further pointed out that, on the one hand, if his estimates did not prove requirements, the rice would not merely be that a certain amount of food would remain on the hands of the Government which they could easily dispose of at a pecuniary loss (hear), while, on the other hand, if his supplies should in any way run short, the most terrible responsibility would rest upon all concerned in the government of India. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, as they could not say that the 425,000 tons, although considerably in excess of the estimates the Government had received, would be sufficient, that amount would be considerably added to during the next few weeks. (Hear, hear.) He now came to the important question of transport. That was from the first seen to be the great difficulty to be contende with. Sir Richard Temple, during his expedition through the northern tracts, placed the transport in a fair state of organisation, and to give the House some little idea of the enormous amount of carriage required to transport the food necessary to feed so large a population, he might say that not very long ago they received a telegram from Sir Richard Temple, in which he stated that he had no fewer than 50,000 carriages at work north of the Ganges and that that number would shortly be increased to 70,000. (Hear, hear.) The amount of grain now carried by the East India railroad running nearly parallel with the Ganges was not less than 4,000 tons per diem—a little more than 2,000 from Calcutta, and the rest from the North-West Provinces—the greater par of which was imported by private traders. The great burden cast on the East India line had attracted the attention of the Government, and only the other day a gentleman was commissioned to engage, if possible, forty English stokers and send them out by the earliest mail Attention had also been paid to increasing the Hooghly steam navigation, and engines at present available. Owing to the scarcity of rain during the past few months, many rivers were too low to be utilised for water carriage, but the Indian Government had asked the Imperial Government to authorise the utilising of steamers, and ten had been ordered on also; the same line as those recently built for the Dutch to assist them in their war in Sumatra. These, it was hoped, would soon be completed, and would be carried out in sections by the Suez Canal, each having a carrying power of twenty tons, while it was proposed to send out with them five barges, each carrying sixty tons. The Indian Government, moreover, had ordered four steamers at Calcutta, so that when the rainy season set in the rivers would be thoroughly utilized. (Hear.) A tramway, or rather railroad, had also been laid with great expedition from the Ganges up to the most distressed districts, a large quantity of material being in Calcutta, and intended for one of the large lines, having been ample ed. He believed it would in a very short time be fit for use, in which case it would relieve very considerably the local transport. In the northernmost parts of the Tirhoot, there being few roads, the local authorities had felt the necessity of relying to a good deal on hand carriage. Considerable anxiety had been felt as to the labour test, which it had been supposed, was rigidly enforced. Lord Northbrook, however, in a circular of Feb. 3, addressed to all the Government officials, had laid down that it was merely a precautionary measure, and was not to be applied to those who had hitherto been unaccustomed to labour, or who were of such high rank as to prevent their accepting food on such terms. The labourers on many relief works had hitherto been paid in money, but it was felt by the Indian Government that when prices became very high, it would be impossible for those receiving but small sums to purchase sufficient food, and Lord Northbrook had therefore decided that when 20 lbs. of rice could only be purchased for 2s., food instead of money should be given. Many comments had been made on the class of food imported by the Indian Government from Burmah and elsewhere, and experiments had been made as to its nutritiousness to which he did not attach much importance. A Government orderly was ordered to eat a certain amount of Burmah rice and report from hour to hour how digestion was going on. (A laugh.) He ultimately reported that it was not unpalatable and was easily digested, and although it could not be hoped that everybody was as complaisant as Government employes, there was reason to believe that the aversion which might be felt to Burmese rice resulted from the prejudice arising from ignorance, which frequently caused the lower orders at home to refuse healthy and nutritious food merely because they were not accustomed to it. As to relief committees distinguished gentlemen had expressed an opinion that it was the duty of the Government to provide food and its distribution, and that private individuals should in no way interfere. Now, in the famine in the North-West Provinces in 1869 70, the total number of persons daily relieved was upwards of 100,000, of whom 80,000 were on the Government relief works and 20,000 were relieved by relief societies. Lord Northbrook had issued elaborate rules to the effect that the duty of such committees was not to purchase, but to distribute grain, and he attached much importance to their formation, because it placed at the disposal of the Government an organisation for distribution which could not otherwise be obtained. In no country was more necessary to secure the co-operation of native gentlemen than in India, for he was informed by the best authority that there were many well-born persons who would far sooner starve than incur what they deemed contamination, and who could not be kept alive unless the food was actually brought to their houses by persons whom they know or who were of their own caste and rank. Now Government relief, especially on a large scale, must be administered on system, and no system could be made sufficiently elastic to meet all these exceptional and isolated cases of distress. It was, therefore, earnestly to be hoped that persons would subscribe as well as give their moral support to the formation of relief committees, for, even from his limited knowledge of India, he was sure the famine could only be successfully combated by a thorough system of relief committees established throughout the distressed districts. An hon. gentleman had given notice of a question as to the measures the Government were prepared to take to prevent a repetition of the famine. Now there were two classes of public works which could alone do this—irregation and roads. A very large number of persons were at work on a main canal, with which many hon. members were acquainted, as well as the numerous canals connecting it with the Ganges, while north of that river many persons had been employed during the past few months. In the north of Bengal many persons had been employed on the construction of a railway, while a tramway, or rather railroad, had been laid to the most distressed part of Tirhoot, and in every other part of the districts roads were being made and tanks made or cleaned out. Before turning to the financial part of the question he must testify to the personal courage and resolution which had been exhibited by the Viceroy during this trying emergency. He had never associated from the principles on which he believed it right to carry out relief. He had been subjected to attacks both in India and in England, but there was only one point to which he would allude. He had been severely criticised for not prohibiting the export of rice from Bengal. That question resolved itself into two—the effect as regarded the supply of food and the ultimate effect on the trade of Bengal. The latter it was now hardly necessary to consider. He now came to what would have been the immediate effect in reference to the food supply required for the present emergency. Those who blamed Lord Northbrook for not prohibiting export did not see that he was thereby carrying out the first principle on which he had conducted his measures for the relief of the distress. Lord Northbrook saw that the calamity was one of so gigantic a nature that it would be utterly impossible for any Government to cope with it alone, and he therefore laid it down that it was the duty of the Government in no way in the first instance to interfere with private trade, but that they must rely mainly in the first instance on private trade and enterprise in supplying the wants of the people, and that at the time that private trade failed then it would be the duty of the Government, having in the meantime provided stores—to supplement it and supply deficiencies. He ventured to say that no one placed in Lord Northbrook's critical and exceptional position could well have come to any other determination, and the best justification of that measure was founded on the fact that the present moment grain was pouring in from the North West Provinces mainly through private trade at the rate of 1,500 tons per diem. (Hear) Another strong reason for not prohibiting export was that famines had occurred from time to time in various parts of India, and although they were localised, they had been very severe in the localities to which they were restricted, mainly because a system of selfish isolation was pursued by the native rulers who refused to allow food to be exported from their districts. We had constantly preached against that practice, and he could not conceive a greater satire on our doctrine than if we had ourselves adopted the very principle we had condemned the very first time that we had to contend with famine on a large scale. In the Council Chamber at Calcutta there was an old motto indicative of that high quality which had enabled us as Europeans to maintain our empire, and it was comprised in these four words—"Mens æqua in arduis." It had distinguished many illustrious men who had filled the office of Viceroy of India; and of this he was certain, that though many had borne their part in deeds which might perhaps have more attracted the superficial public, yet, when history came to be written, no man would be found more justly entitled to credit for the quality he had mentioned than Lord Northbrook, as shown in his personal conduct during the great crisis through which he trusted they would soon have passed. (Hear, hear.) Let him say one word with reference to finance. He had stated that they would ask powers to raise 10,000,000*l.*, but he sincerely trusted it would not be necessary for them to raise any sum equivalent to that amount. At the present moment they drew monthly on the Government of India for about 1,300,000*l.* Some time back the Governor General telegraphed to the Secretary of State, requesting him to diminish his monthly drafts by a quarter of a million. The Duke of Argyll had proposed and Lord Salisbury had agreed to diminish them still further, and they had now reduced them by 400,000*l.* per month. The expenditure for the famine up to the end of February was about 2,500,000*l.* Sir G. Campbell, in his estimates—which would shortly be before the House—calculated that the total amount incurred in relieving the distress and in starting relief works during that famine would be 6,295,000*l.*, but of that sum about 1,900,000*l.* was expected to be refunded, and speaking roughly it was estimated that the total expenditure would not be less than 4,500,000*l.* Although they hoped it might not be necessary for them to raise more than the three millions, which would be the amount by which they were originally requested to reduce their monthly drafts—viz., 250 000*l.* per month, still the Secretary of State in Council deemed it absolutely essential to ask for larger powers, and for this reason it was impossible to foretell what would be the condition of the great wheat crops this year. Parliament would in all probability be up at the end of July. They would receive no accurate information very likely till late in October. Those who had experience of the East knew that those famines frequently lasted more than one year, and he would point out to the House what terrible position they would be placed in if they merely asked for power to borrow three million, the amount by which Lord Northbrook requested them to diminish their drafts and when Parliament prerogued they received intelligence from India that there was every prospect of a perhaps even more dreadful famine during the winter months, and they had no power of raising the necessary money to meet such an emergency. Proposals had been made, both in public and in private, by which it was insinuated that it would have been a better course if the English Government had undertaken to guarantee any loan which they might propose to raise, but he thought that anybody who considered the matter would see that it would confer very little present advantage, while unquestionably it would deteriorate their financial character morally, and ultimately India would have to pay dearly for the English guarantee. (Hear hear.) He could only add one word in conclusion. It might be thought by some hon. gentlemen, as they proposed to borrow 10,000,000*l.*, when they were asked for 3,000,000*l.* that they were about to inaugurate an era of extravagance in India, but he could assure them that no one was more anxious than the present Secretary of State for the economical administration of the finances of India. His noble friend conceived that for years the revenue, as well as the expenditure, of that country would require the most careful supervision to place it in a satisfactory position after such a terrible famine. He felt, further, that it was the duty of the Government to develope as far as possible the resources of India, with a view of preventing the recurrence of a similar calamity. But the difficulty which every one connected with India had to contend with could be summed up in a sentence—they had to govern India up on European principles, and they had merely an Asiatic revenue to depend upon. It had been supposed in years gone by that the functions of the Government were merely to collect the revenue and maintain peace and order. Now he was glad to say they had higher and nobler views, and it would be the earnest wish of the Secretary of State in Council to develope by every practicable means the material resources of that country. (Hear, hear.) His noble friend felt that after they had successfully passed through the present ordeal, public attention would naturally be directed to India, and they hoped also that private enterprise would be extended in that country. He trusted that no one would grudge the money that was now asked for. He could not conceive that the sternest economist could hesitate when the choice lay between the expenditure of millions of money and the sacrifice of millions of lives. (Hear, hear.) He therefore hoped the House would accord its unanimous assent to the bringing in of that Bill and by doing so place at the disposal of the Indian Government the requisite funds which alone could enable them successfully to terminate the dreadful battle they were now fighting against famine and all its attendant horrors. (Hear, hear) The noble lord concluded by making his motion.

Mr. Donison congratulated the noble lord on the admirable manner in which he had performed the delicate, and difficult task which had been entrusted to him. (Hear hear) He rejoiced at the measures which Government proposed to take, believing it was a first step in the right direction.

Mr Laing expressed the great satisfaction with which he had listened to the statement of the noble lord the Under-Secretary for India. It showed that a great calamity had been met in a spirit worthy of the English nation and of the Government of India. It was perfectly clear that the Government had not been drifting on loosely and vaguely, but that the difficulty had been looked in the face by Lord Northbrook from the first, and that he had provided for it with a wisdom and energy deserving of commendation. The late as well as the present Government showed, in his opinion, great wisdom in not interfering with the measures taken by the Viceroy. One duty was, beyond doubt, to furnish without limit the means necessary to meet the emergency, and then to give the able men who had to deal with it in India our cordial support. As to the particular proposal before the House, the Government was, he thought, quite right in applying for a large sum of money to cover any possible contingency, though the whole of that money might not be required. In the long run it would, he believed, be found to be the truest economy to provide ample resources. With respect to an Imperial guarantee, it might have been granted if the financial position of India had been entirely different, but when a question of merely a half per cent was involved, it would be unwise in his opinion, to raise a large question for so small an amount. He wished in conclusion to ask the noble lord as the whole of the 10,000,000 was not likely to be wanted if he could tell the amount which would be required, and the period at which it would probably be necessary to raise the money in this country.

Sir G. Balfour doubted very much, when he recalled the history of the famine which had occurred in India 100 years ago, whether it would not be wise to ask for 15,000 000*l.* instead of 10,000,000*l.* He thought he might add that the causes of the famine ought to be clearly investigated, and that the area of cultivated land ought to be extended, in order that an adequate supply of food might be provided for the population of the country. Steps ought also, he contended, to be taken to meet the difficulties of transport and distribution in the present crisis.

The resolution was agreed to, and the House adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.—*Overland Mail.*

BANKS.

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Bombay, 28th March 1874.

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